

ANNUAL REPORT  
ON  
ADMINISTRATION  
OF CHOSEN  
1933-34

Compiled by  
Government-General of Chosen

Keijo, December, 1934

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**ON**  
**ADMINISTRATION**  
**OF CHOSEN**

**1933-34**

**Compiled by**  
**Government-General of Chosen**  
**Keijo, December, 1934**

Edited by  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS SECTION

Printed by the  
DAI-NIPPON PRINTING CO., LTD.  
TOKYO, JAPAN

# CONTENTS

## PREFACE

### I. GENERAL REMARKS

Page

1. History of Japanese Regime . . . . .	1
2. New Policy Following the Administrative Reforms . . . . .	7
3. Physiography . . . . .	8
4. Population . . . . .	11
5. Koreans Abroad . . . . .	15
6. Race and Language . . . . .	19
7. Manners and Customs . . . . .	20
8. Principal Cities and Places of Interest . . . . .	23
9. Kongo-san . . . . .	31

### II. GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

10. Government-General and its Affiliated Offices . . . . .	33
11. Non-Discrimination Between Japanese and Korean Officials . . . . .	36
12. Elimination of Formalism . . . . .	36
13. Deference to Public Opinion . . . . .	37
14. Making Known the Real Chosen . . . . .	38
15. Respect for Native Customs . . . . .	38
16. Prince Yi Household . . . . .	39
17. Korean Peerage . . . . .	39

### III. FINANCE AND ECONOMY

18. Introductory . . . . .	41
19. Budgets . . . . .	43
20. Taxation . . . . .	45
21. Customs Tariff . . . . .	48
22. State Property . . . . .	49
23. Government Monopolies . . . . .	50
(a) Ginseng, (b) Tobacco, (c) Salt, (d) Opium.	
24. National Debt . . . . .	56
25. Economic Progress . . . . .	57
26. Banking . . . . .	58
27. Currency . . . . .	62
28. Trade . . . . .	64



IV. EDUCATION	Page
29. Introductory . . . . .	69
30. Meiji Gaku-en (Confucian Institute) . . . . .	71
31. Reforms in Educational System . . . . .	71
32. Elementary and Secondary Schools . . . . .	73
33. Normal Schools . . . . .	74
34. Industrial Schools and Colleges . . . . .	75
35. University . . . . .	77
36. Mission Schools and Other Private Schools . . . . .	77
37. Text Books . . . . .	78
38. Spread of Japanese Language . . . . .	79
39. Encouragement of Korean Language Study Among Japanese Officials . . . . .	80
40. Koreans Studying in Japan . . . . .	80
41. Education of Koreans Beyond the Frontier . . . . .	81
42. Art Exhibitions . . . . .	81
43. Government Library . . . . .	82
44. Investigation of Historic Remains . . . . .	82
45. Meteorological Observatories . . . . .	84
V. JINJA AND RELIGIONS	
46. Jinja . . . . .	86
47. Korean Ancestral Ceremonies . . . . .	87
48. Religions . . . . .	87
(a) Korean Religions . . . . .	87
(b) Religions From Japan . . . . .	88
(c) Christianity . . . . .	89
49. Administration of Religious Affairs . . . . .	91
VI. CHARITY AND RELIEF	
50. Government Undertakings . . . . .	93
51. Private Undertakings . . . . .	96
52. Lepor Asylums . . . . .	96
VII. INDUSTRIES	
53. Agriculture . . . . .	101
54. Agricultural Production . . . . .	106
55. Sericulture . . . . .	109

# CONTENTS

3

VII. INDUSTRIES, Continued	Page
56. Stock-farming . . . . .	109
57. Forestry . . . . .	111
58. Fisheries . . . . .	115
59. Mining . . . . .	118
60. Commerce and Manufacture . . . . .	121
61. Expositions . . . . .	125
VIII. CIVIL ENGINEERING	
62. Road Improvements . . . . .	127
63. Street Improvements . . . . .	129
64. Harbour Improvements . . . . .	130
65. River Improvements . . . . .	132
66. Waterworks . . . . .	133
67. Public Buildings . . . . .	134
IX. COMMUNICATIONS	
68. State Railways . . . . .	136
69. Private Railways . . . . .	138
70. Tramways . . . . .	138
71. Navigation . . . . .	139
72. Principal Navigable Rivers . . . . .	140
73. Airways . . . . .	141
74. Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones . . . . .	143
75. Money Orders and Postal Savings . . . . .	145
76. Post Office Insurance . . . . .	146
77. Electric and Gas Undertakings . . . . .	147
X. POLICE	
78. Introductory . . . . .	149
79. Police Control . . . . .	150
80. Maintenance of Order . . . . .	151
XI. PUBLIC HYGIENE	
81. Introductory . . . . .	156
82. Control of Opium . . . . .	158
83. Epidemics and Endemics . . . . .	161
84. Leprosy . . . . .	163

XI. PUBLIC HYGIENE, Continued	Page
85. Cattle Disease . . . . .	164
86. Quarantine of Cattle Export . . . . .	165
87. Abattoirs . . . . .	165
XII. JUSTICE	
88. Introductory . . . . .	167
89. Uniformity of Laws . . . . .	169
90. Abolition of Flogging . . . . .	170
91. Registration System . . . . .	171
92. Revision of Civil Law and Census Registration Law . . . . .	171
93. Public Deposit System . . . . .	172
94. Law Courts . . . . .	172
95. Prisons . . . . .	174
XIII. LOCAL ADMINISTRATION	
96. Introductory . . . . .	177
97. Formation of Local Councils . . . . .	179
98. Local Autonomy . . . . .	182
(a) Fu (Municipalities)	
(b) Yu-Men System (Towns and Villages)	
(c) Educational Expenditure for Koreans	
(d) Educational Expenditure for Japanese	
99. Undertakings With Imperial Fund . . . . .	188
100. Irrigation Associations . . . . .	189
XIV. RURAL REVIVAL	
101. Rural Revival Movement . . . . .	191

## Appendix

1. Documents Referring to Annexation, etc.
2. List of Governors and Vice-Governors.
3. Comparative Table of Weights, Measures, etc.
4. Map of Chosen.      Inserted at end of Appendix.

## ILLUSTRATIONS

	Page
Chosen Jingu . . . . .	(Frontispiece)
Government General Building . . . . .	1
General Ugaki, Governor-General . . . . .	1
Mr. Inaida, Vice Governor-General . . . . .	1
View of Keijo . . . . .	22
View of Seishin . . . . .	22
Umi Kongo, where the Diamond Mountains touch the Sea . . . . .	32
Old "Eye Glass" Bridge in Diamond Mountains . . . . .	32
Drying Ginseng Root at Keijo . . . . .	50
Salt Pans near Chinnampo . . . . .	50
Bank of Chosen, Keijo . . . . .	58
Main Post Office, Keijo . . . . .	58
Boys and Girls both receive practical training as well as theoretical . . . . .	72
Entrance Hall of Tokuju Granite Palace used for Art Exhibitions . . . . .	78
Former Throne Hall of Tokuju Korean Palace . . . . .	78
Inlaid Silver Vase from Shokoji Temple near Junten . . . . .	82
"Four Direction" Stone Buddha near Keishu . . . . .	82
Grapes grow well but require protection against insect pests . . . . .	96
Sheep are reared in Government and Private Farms . . . . .	106
The River at Fuyo, the old Capital of Packje Kingdom forms an attractive Traffic Artery . . . . .	116
Onyo Hot Springs Overflow . . . . .	116
Typical Road cut through Hilly Country . . . . .	136
Passenger Plane landing at Joito Aerodrome, Keijo . . . . .	136
Keijo Municipal Offices . . . . .	156
Hospital attached to Keijo Imperial University . . . . .	156
Skating on the Kan River near Keijo . . . . .	172
Club House and No. 1 Fairway, Keijo Golf Club . . . . .	172
Training School Boys in practical Farm Work . . . . .	172

## PREFACE

This book is an attempt to set forth the progress of Chosen during the twenty five years of the Japanese regime with particular reference to the past twelve months (April 1933—March 1934). In arrangement the book follows the order of the official report published by the Government General in the Japanese language to which enquirers for fuller details are referred. This English version is not a literal translation of the official report, and certain points, for example those of topographical interest, have been inserted in order to make the book more useful in introducing the country to the traveller coming here in search of more general information, while at the same time all the essential data necessary to the serious student have been carefully recorded. The realization of the fact that this book is intended to serve these two purposes will disarm the criticism of the serious student of politics, who has been following this report year by year and complains of the inevitable repetition. There are certain aspects of progress in Chosen which do not come within the scope of this survey which in intention covers only activities controlled by the Government-General. Some of these, for example the work of the missionary churches, have been mentioned, but nothing is said of many other points of advance and of the many developments of culture in the artistic and literary world, all of which are the indirect results of the peaceful regime brought to the country by a succession of Governors General and vice-Governors General under the benign influence of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor.

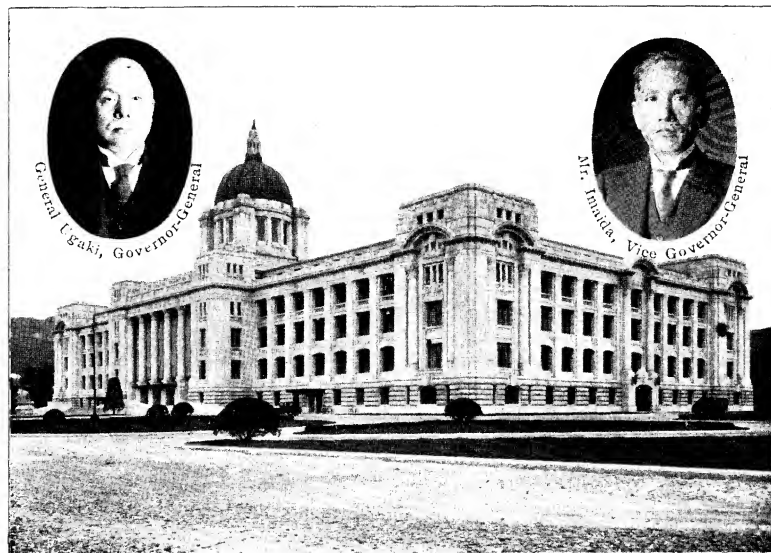
The impartial observer will not deny that the Japanese Government may justly be proud of its achievements in this country. The inauguration of Local Autonomy, now meeting the changed conditions of the people of Chosen, is described in detail with this issue. This act marked the climax of the regime under Governor General Viscount Saito.

Under the present Governor General, H. E. General Ugaki, the country looks forward to further development and consolidation.

December, 1934.



Chosen Jingu



Government General Building

# **I. General Remarks**

## **1. History of Japanese Regime**

Chosen, one of the oldest countries of the Orient, was once a highly advanced nation from which Japan learned many arts and crafts. She never enjoyed political independence to any considerable extent. For centuries before Japan came to intervene in her national affairs she was virtually held subject to China, paying tribute to and receiving Chinese envoys from Peking. Placed between powerful neighbours, Japan to the east and China to the west, she had a difficult part to play through her long history, and striving for a better connection with the stronger party she always followed a vacillating course which at times led to rupture of peace between her neighbours. Her weakness finally made her a bone of international contention and she became one of the storm centres of the Far East.

Chosen and Japan facing each other across a narrow strip of water have been in close connection from time immemorial with homogeneity of race and culture. Until sixty years ago Chosen and Japan were in no condition to improve their ancient traditional intercourse in spite of the vital interests they had in common. On the restoration of the Imperial regime in 1868, Japan showed herself anxious to keep up friendly relations with Chosen by frequently sending envoys to that end. At that time the Korean King was still a minor and the government was in the grip of the Taiwonkun, the Regent, who obstinately maintained a policy of seclusion and turned a deaf ear to Japan's friendly approaches. After prolonged and patient negotiations, however, Japan succeeded in 1876 in entering into a treaty of amity and commerce with her, and this example being followed by other powers, Chosen at length assumed the semblance of an independent country.

By this time the Korean King had attained his majority and taken the



reins of government into his own hands, and with it the family of Min from which his consort came gained the ascendancy, so that there was a constant scramble for power between her family and the conservative party headed by the Taikōkan. Seizing the opportunity thus afforded to extend her influence over the peninsula, China took sides with the Queen's clan, and this twice led to the Japanese Legation and residents in Keijo being attacked by Korean mobs and Chinese soldiery. Toward the end of 1884 the Reform Party under the leadership of Park Yeng-Hyo planned to overthrow the Cabinet as well as the dominant Min family and to set up a new government, but their radical movement was quickly frustrated by the intervention of a Chinese force.

In 1885 the Tientsin treaty was concluded between China and Japan, and it was stipulated that both should withdraw their troops from Korean soil, and that should either of the contracting parties be required to despatch troops to Chosen, the fact was to be notified to the other. In 1894 the famous Tonghak rebellion broke out in the country, and the Korean Government, aware of its inability to suppress the insurrection, appealed to China for help. China at once moved troops into Chosen in disregard of the Tientsin treaty on the pretext of protecting her dependency. Japan, not recognizing China's suzerainty over Chosen, lodged a strong protest against such high-handed action, and receiving no satisfaction sent a force for the protection of her own representatives and residents. In the gravity of the situation the Korean authorities saw the folly they had been guilty of in inviting China's support at the expense of national independence, and approached Japan for aid in expelling the Chinese soldiers from the country. Japan and China thus came into collision which started a war between the two nations. Victory rested with Japan and peace was signed at Shimonoseki in 1895, by which the Chinese claim on Chosen was renounced and Korean independence fully recognized.

Chosen might have embraced the opportunity now presented to make herself strong and really independent but did not. On the contrary, her politicians took to perpetual intrigues, and frequent were the changes in the Government. Things went from bad to worse until she was completely

swayed by Russian influence. Indeed, the power of the Russians at this time was so great that it seemed that they were in complete control. For instance, they held the right to exploit the forests along the Yalu, train Korean troops, and control strategic ports in the peninsula, while at the same time they acquired the lease of Port Arthur and Daire, followed by the virtual occupation of Manchuria, and gradually assembled a force on the Korean frontier regions to engage in military manoeuvres there. As time went on, the Russian policy toward the East grew more and more aggressive, being bent on absorbing the Korean peninsula, and as this constituted a great menace to the safety of Japan, Japan demanded evacuation of Manchuria by Russia, but the latter refused it in defiance of treaty obligations, and lengthy negotiation brought no hope of amicable settlement between the two. At last, Japan, staking all on the throw, was compelled to fight the mighty "bear" of the West, not for conquest but for the preservation of Korean territorial integrity as well as for the safeguarding of herself. This took place in 1904. In the Portsmouth treaty of 1905 that ended the war, Russia acknowledged Japan's paramount interests, political and otherwise, in Chosen, and pledged herself not to interfere with any measures Japan might take in behalf of Chosen.

Though Japan was always ready to lend a helping hand to Chosen in the maintenance of her independence and in the promotion of her welfare, Chosen was utterly unable to stand on her own feet owing to long years of misgovernment, official corruption, and popular degeneration, and was ever tottering to her fall under foreign pressure. So it appeared more than likely she would become the hotbed of incessant trouble in the Far East, and in view of the situation Japan came to the conclusion that the best way to save Chosen was by making her a Japanese protectorate. In November, 1905, following on the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War, a treaty was signed to that end between Chosen and Japan, and in the following year the Residency-General was established to look after the affairs of the peninsular kingdom.

Prior to this, Chosen was bound by the Protocol of February, 1904, to adopt Japan's advice in regard to administration, internal and external, and,

under the agreement signed in August of that year, engaged Baron Megata as financial adviser and Mr. Stevens, an American, as diplomatic adviser, both on the recommendation of the Japanese Government. On the establishment of the Protectorate, Prince Ito, one of the greatest statesmen of modern Japan, was appointed first Resident-General. He devoted himself heart and soul to the task of assisting Chosen to reform herself and thereby advance her national well-being.

It was not easy, however, to extirpate at once all the deep-rooted evils besetting Chosen, and there were still many Koreans who refused to see the good intent actuating Japan, and these secretly engaged in concocting anti-Japanese schemes, which culminated in the assassination of Mr. Stevens by Korean malcontents in San Francisco in March, 1907, and the dispatch of a Korean delegation to the Hague Peace Conference in June of the same year without the knowledge of Japan. Prince Ito, therefore, deemed it necessary to tighten the hold of Japan on her protégé and concluded a further agreement with her in which it was set forth in unmistakable terms that all important measures, legislative and executive, were to be subject to the approval of the Resident-General, and that Japanese were to be appointed to responsible posts in the Korean Government. Under this new agreement a reform was effected in all branches of administration, and many Japanese were taken into the government service to work side by side with the Koreans. A clear line of distinction was drawn between Court and Government and between the judiciary and the executive, thus removing the root of so many evils, while unconditional loans were made to the Korean Government to enable it to meet the increased expenditure. Later on the management of Korean justice and prisons was delegated to Japan to secure the more effective protection of life and property in the country. In introducing these reforms a great many obstacles had to be surmounted: for there were still found not a few men in authority to whom the change from the old to the new order of things was most unwelcome.

All this while peace and order in the country was far from assured, for insurgents or brigands were infesting the provinces and the people in

general lived in a continuous state of unrest and alarm. In October, 1909, Prince Ito fell a victim to an assassin at Harbin while en route for Europe. Misconception on the part of those whom he loved was the cause of all this. A few months later Yi Wan Yong, Korean prime minister, was attacked and seriously injured in Keijo by another Korean fanatic. These events made it plain that the protectorate regime would not work well with all its good intention and efforts, and it became evident that nothing remained, if the best and permanent interests of Chosen were to be secured and enjoyed, but her amalgamation with Japan. This idea had for some time past been entertained by men of light and leading in Chosen, and above all, the Ilchin Hoi, a great political party composed of the intellectual class and representative of public opinion at the time, strongly advocated the union of the two countries and memorialized both Governments, urging it as the most advisable action to be taken for the real benefit of both peoples. The consensus of public opinion in Japan was also found in favour of the step, so the Japanese Cabinet, coming to a final decision, approached the Korean Government on the subject, and a treaty of annexation between Japan and Chosen was signed on the 22nd of August, 1910, and was duly recognized by the world at large.

The Treaty consists of a preamble and eight articles providing for the transfer of Korean sovereignty, treatment of the Korean Imperial Household, protection of life and liberty of the Koreans and advancement of their welfare, and appointment of Koreans as officials. At the same time that the treaty was published the Korean Emperor promulgated a mandate admonishing his people to conform to the spirit and aim of the annexation which was prompted by absolute necessity.

In consequence of the annexation the treaties that Japan had concluded with other powers automatically included Chosen, now an integral part of Japan, making void all the treaties and conventions signed between Chosen and foreign nations, but Japan sent a manifesto to her treaty powers announcing that the foreign rights acquired under the Korean Government would be duly respected, especially with regard to the existing Customs which would be left as they were for the next ten years.

Upon the conclusion of the treaty of annexation the Japanese Emperor was pleased to promulgate an Imperial Rescript giving the reason for the event and expressing his love for the Korean people. He accorded the Korean Imperial Family treatment due to the Japanese Imperial Family and settled on it the same amount of income previously received by it for its maintenance. An office was established for the management of the Household, and near relatives and some meritorious persons were made peers. The sum of ¥ 30,000,000 was donated by Imperial bounty to Chosen for distribution among various social and charitable works, while remission of taxes was granted to needy people and a general amnesty was extended to convicted prisoners.

For the administration of the new territory the organization of the Government-General was established, and at the same time the name of the country was changed from *Fai-Han*, adopted in 1897, back to Chosen. In 1910 Count Teranishi was appointed first Governor-General and Mr. I. Yamagata, son of the great Prince Yamagata, Civil Superintendent. During the years following the annexation the authorities have been energetically introducing and carrying on many reforms along all lines of human activity, and the progress attained by the country under Japanese rule is by no means insignificant, though not accomplished wholly without blunders. In short, the new regime brought with it many of the advantages of modern civilized life to the Korean people.

Great as the improvement effected in the administration of Chosen was, the change in the times following the World War necessitated a readjustment of the entire administrative system so as to fit it to new conditions, and plans for that purpose were being formed when in March, 1919, disturbances suddenly broke out in different parts of the country. For some months the Government found itself fully occupied in restoring order, but it was possible to carry out the contemplated reforms in August the same year, and the re-organization of the Government-General became an accomplished fact. Among the new departures initiated, the most significant was that the post of Governor-General, hitherto open to a military man only, was thrown open to all, and next the adoption of a police system similar

to that in the homeland thus superseding the former system which had gendarmes as its main force and was subject to much adverse comment abroad. Mr. Hara, the premier, in announcing these important reforms, declared it was the Government's intention to do its best to secure all the benefit possible from them, and by so doing raise Chosen to the same level as Japan herself.

## **2. New Policy Following the Administrative Reforms**

In 1910 a sweeping change was effected in the personnel of the Government-General: General Hasegawa, Governor-General, and Mr. I. Yamagata, Civil Superintendent, resigned and their posts were filled by Baron Saito and Dr. Midzuno respectively. Baron Saito had long distinguished himself as a minister of state, while Dr. Midzuno had held a ministerial portfolio in the late Cabinet, and it was expected that both would prove equal to the trust placed in them to fulfil the great task. The new Governor-General, on assumption of office, made announcement of his new policy to the entire country, and stated that a liberal and righteous administration would be established in the peninsula in obedience to the August Wishes of His Majesty, and urged both officials and people to united efforts for the achievement of the ideals set forth in the Imperial Rescript.

The principles upon which the reforms were based were: stabilization of peace and order, deference to public opinion, abatement of officialism, reform in administration, improvement of general living, and advancement of popular culture and welfare. And to accomplish these essential points definite plans were drawn up regarding the following:

- Non-discrimination between Japanese and Koreans.
- Simplification of laws and regulations.
- Promptness in conducting State business.
- Decentralization of power.
- Revision of local organization.

## I. GENERAL REMARKS

Respect for native culture and customs.  
Freedom of speech, meeting, and press.  
Spread of education and development of industry.  
Completion of police force.  
Expansion of medical and sanitary organs.  
Guidance of popular thought.  
Opportunity for men of talent.  
Friendly feeling between Japanese and Koreans.

## 3. Physiography

Chosen or Korea is a peninsula extending southward from the north-east of Asia and forms part of the Japanese Empire. It is washed on the east and west by the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea, and adjoins Manchuria and the Maritime Province on the north, the border being marked by the rivers Yalu and Tumen and the Ever-White Mountains, whence these streams run in opposite directions. On the south it faces the west of Japan across the Korea Strait with the island of Tsushima about midway. It lies between the parallels of  $33^{\circ}06'$  and  $43^{\circ}$  north and  $124^{\circ}11'$  and  $130^{\circ}56'$  east, and has an area of 220,741 square kilometers (85,228 square miles) constituting about one-third of the area of the Empire.

Sea-girt on three sides, Chosen has a long coast line of 8,674 kilometers, islands excluded. The east coast is but slightly indented and consequently possesses few good harbours other than Gensan, Seishin and Yuki. The south and west coasts are, on the contrary, deeply indented and for the most part fringed with islands and islets and contain many good harbours, such as Fusan, Reisui, Mokpo, Kusan, Jinsen, Chinnampo, etc. The difference between high and low tide is very marked on the west coast, notably in the vicinity of Jinsen where it reaches ten meters, while on the east coast near Gensan it is less than half a meter.

The country is largely mountainous. From the "Ever-White" Mountains along the Manchurian border, a lofty range runs southward and, after separating the northern provinces of Heian and Kantyo, takes a

course near the east coast until it slopes down to meet the southern coast and so forms the backbone and watershed of the peninsula. This spinal deviation from the central line makes the eastern side steep and rockbound and devoid of plains and rivers deserving the name, whereas the opposite side, though broken by many lateral spurs, slopes more gently and often merges into open, fertile valleys, traversed by large rivers such as the Daido, Kan, Kin, Rakuto, etc. Dividing the country into two unequal parts, the south and north, the former is fairly level and agricultural, but the latter is hilly and rich in timber and minerals, thus holding more potentialities for industrial development.

The Korean climate is continental and runs to the extreme in cold and heat. Spring and autumn are each short but delightful seasons. In general the climate is comparatively mild in the south but rigorous in the north. While there is no considerable diversity in summer temperature throughout the country a great difference in the winter is noted between the north and south, and even the variation between day and night is very sharp, sometimes reaching 25 degrees in places near the Manchurian border. On the other hand, the east coast has a milder climate than the west coast, being at least two degrees higher except in summer, due to the less frequency of the prevailing wind in winter as well as to the presence of warm currents along its shores. The cold in winter fluctuates according to atmospheric pressure and there are frequent short spells of milder weather, so that the people commonly describe it as "three cold and four warm." The coldest month of the year is January and the hottest months are July and August.

The maximum, minimum, and mean temperatures so far registered in the chief centers from south to north are given in the following table:

Place	Greatest Heat, C.	Greatest Cold, C.	Mean Temp. in Heat, C.	Mean Temp. in Cold, C.
Fusan	35.3	-14.0	17.7	9.9
Mokpo	37.0	-14.2	17.8	9.6
Taikyū	39.2	-20.2	18.1	7.4
Zensū	37.3	-15.7	17.6	7.4
Keijo	37.5	-23.1	16.3	5.9
Gensan	39.6	-21.9	15.0	6.0



Hojo	36.4	-28.5	14.7	4.2
Joshin	37.5	-24.6	12.6	3.9
Ryugampo	35.1	-28.8	13.0	4.0
Yuki	36.4	-26.3	10.3	2.3
Chukochin	38.0	-41.6	11.1	-2.9

The meteorology of eastern Asia is generally influenced by the incidence of the monsoons, and so in Chosen the direction of the prevailing wind remains almost constant for the season, i. e., northwesterly in winter and southerly in summer. The fall of rain and snow is more abundant than in Manchuria, but scanty compared with that in Japan proper, and for the most part ranges from 800 to 1,200 mm., diminishing from south to north. Fortunately, Chosen, unlike Japan, is outside the track of typhoons or the zone of earthquakes, and so enjoys immunity from their calamitous visitations. But between June and August, the wet months of the year, it often happens that exceedingly heavy rain falls locally, the amount in a day often exceeding 300 mm., with the result that the streams are flooded and great damage is done to crops and other property. The snowfall varies more or less every year with its season from November to March, except in the northern highlands where it sets in earlier and ends later than in other parts.

Throughout the rest of the year the rainfall is rather small, the air is semi-arid, and the hours of bright sunshine are many, hence evaporation is usually in excess of the rainfall except in a few eastern localities. The yearly fall is greatest in Fusan and district in the south, where it measures no less than 1,500 mm., and smallest in the basin of the Tumen, in the north, with only 500 mm. The dense fogs visiting the surrounding seas are notorious, and no part of the coast is free from them. Foggy days during the year number as many as 70 around the southern archipelago as centre, decreasing to as low as 20 in the more northern latitudes. The fogs, as a rule, are thicker the farther offshore they are, and in June and July, the season when they are densest, a fog will sometimes last for three whole days and nights.

#### 4. Population

In old Korea a census was nominally taken for the sole purpose of fixing the basis of assessment, and often the men in charge indulged in the vicious practice of falsifying returns with intent to fatten on the taxes paid by unrecorded families. The statistics made up in such manner were, of course unreliable. When the protectorate regime was established in 1906, as a preliminary to the efficient working of the civil administration, instructions were sent to each provincial police office to make actual and honest investigation of the entire population on a certain date, and this was, one might say, the first real census ever taken. The count could not be made as accurately as desired owing to many difficulties in the way, yet the results obtained gave a much truer idea of the population than previous calculations, for up to that time the population had been returned at something more than 5,000,000, whereas the new investigation put it at 9,781,000.

Immigration of Japanese into Chosen may be said to have begun after the opening of Fusan in 1876, and they numbered approximately 10,000 at the time of the China-Japan War, their settlement, however, being confined to the open ports only. About the time of the Russo-Japanese War, with the expansion of Japanese influence and the opening of the Korean railways, they began to penetrate into the interior, and their number increased considerably under the protectorate; after the annexation the stream of immigration tended to swell in volume.

Along with the improvement of economic and sanitary conditions in the country the population has of late considerably increased, and the latest investigation taken at the end of 1933 puts the approximate total at twenty million of which five hundred thousand or 2.5 per cent. were Japanese and forty thousand or 0.2 per cent. foreigners of whom 96 per cent. were Chinese and Manchus. The average density per square kilo is calculated at 94.2 as against 176 in Japan Proper (which is now overpeopled), and varies according to locality, the south being usually more populous than the north, ranging between 172.6 and 36.5 to the square kilo. Of the

entire population about 8 per cent. are agriculturists. The proportion of men to women at the end of 1933 was 104 to 100 putting the total excess of males over females at nearly half a million, while the average for the past 12 years shows that the birth rate exceeds the death rate by about 15 per thousand, giving a natural increase of some three hundred thousand a year.

### (1) Population of Provinces, End of 1933

Province	Korean	Japanese	Foreign (incl. Chinese and Manchus)	Total	Density Per. sq. Kilo
Keiki . . . . .	2,024,387	138,012	8,736	2,171,135	169.5
North Chusei . . . . .	800,734	8,036	536	875,306	117.7
South Chusei . . . . .	1,365,815	24,477	1,302	1,391,684	171.8
North Zenra . . . . .	1,415,814	3,610	1,709	1,451,142	169.5
South Zenra . . . . .	2,240,082	41,150	1,067	2,283,205	164.4
North Keisho . . . . .	2,296,043	49,303	1,252	2,347,498	123.0
South Keisho . . . . .	2,033,104	89,384	871	2,123,359	172.6
Kokai . . . . .	1,407,010	18,136	2,391	1,518,446	90.8
South Heian . . . . .	1,306,129	34,228	3,573	1,344,030	90.0
North Heian . . . . .	1,523,460	20,218	12,084	1,555,762	54.7
Kogen . . . . .	1,439,556	12,180	587	1,443,323	55.0
South Kankyo . . . . .	1,500,010	38,748	4,442	1,543,206	48.3
North Kankyo . . . . .	703,732	35,607	3,986	743,325	36.5
Total . . . . .	20,205,501	543,104	42,620	20,791,321	94.2
1930 . . . . .	19,685,587	501,807	60,109	20,256,503	(Average) 91.8
1925 . . . . .	18,543,326	424,740	47,460	19,015,528	(Average) 86.1
1920 . . . . .	16,016,078	347,850	25,031	17,288,989	(Average) 78.3
1910 . . . . .	13,128,780	171,543	12,694	13,313,017	(Average) 60.3

### (2) Population of Principal Cities and Towns, End of 1933

Towns	Korean	Japanese	Chinese and Manchus	Other	Total
Keiki:					
Keijo . . . . .	270,590	106,783	4,713	406	382,492
Jinsen . . . . .	59,321	11,695	1,820	20	72,865
Kaijo . . . . .	50,800	1,562	135	20	52,526
Suigen . . . . .	11,171	1,588	42	4	12,805
Yaitoh . . . . .	10,415	1,387	149	—	11,951

# 1. GENERAL REMARKS

13

Towns	Korean	Japanese	Chinese and Mabchus	Other	Total
<b>North Chusei:</b>					
Seishu	13,826	2,850	110	15	16,810
Chushu	22,401	1,170	65	—	23,645
<b>South Chusei:</b>					
Taiden	25,462	8,472	137	8	34,079
Koshu	9,757	1,206	73	14	11,140
Kokei	11,368	1,650	134	—	13,151
Fuyo	11,042	270	6	—	12,247
Tenan	12,660	1,202	115	—	13,986
Chochiin	7,634	1,252	54	—	8,940
<b>North Zenra:</b>					
Zenshu	33,267	5,073	234	30	39,210
Kunsan	26,508	9,106	385	10	35,999
Riri	13,317	3,014	90	—	17,321
Seiyu	13,080	1,036	110	—	15,141
<b>South Zenra:</b>					
Koshu	28,378	6,647	92	31	35,148
Mokpo	44,535	8,414	107	10	53,165
Rei-ai	20,527	2,493	30	—	24,050
Saishu	34,072	668	10	—	35,650
<b>North Keisho:</b>					
Taikyu	77,680	27,038	412	58	105,797
Kinsen	13,067	1,841	73	—	15,881
Anto	15,651	896	22	14	16,583
Hoko	10,000	2,563	32	—	12,685
Keishu	18,660	1,048	30	1	19,748
Shoshu	25,556	1,280	58	—	26,894
<b>South Keisho:</b>					
Fusan	105,197	51,031	186	15	156,429
Masan	22,242	5,187	33	8	27,470
Shin-shu	23,897	4,470	46	13	28,426
Toei	18,680	2,795	65	2	21,551
Chinkai	13,030	4,386	—	—	17,416
Torai	17,320	871	10	2	18,203
Urusan	13,500	921	39	—	14,659
<b>Kokai:</b>					
Kaishu	20,773	2,800	204	9	23,876
Sharin	23,149	1,900	248	—	25,297
Kenjiho	9,033	2,246	226	—	12,405

Towns	Korean	Japanese	Chinese and Manchus	Other	Total
South Heian :					
Heijo . . . . .	120,207	20,052	1,284	138	150,771
Chinnampo . . . . .	37,000	5,448	484	0	43,844
Anshu . . . . .	20,666	410	93	1	21,140
North Heian :					
Shingishu . . . . .	36,185	8,033	5,012	0	49,830
Gishu . . . . .	9,427	525	158	5	10,115
Sensen . . . . .	14,414	560	178	10	15,180
Teishu . . . . .	9,453	930	75	0	10,407
Kokai . . . . .	9,903	631	91	12	10,427
Hokuchin . . . . .	14,365	222	822	94	15,470
Kogen :					
Shunsen . . . . .	10,203	1,854	55	3	12,115
Tetsugen . . . . .	10,305	1,251	92	3	17,621
Koryo . . . . .	14,433	821	2	0	15,256
South Kankyo :					
Kanko . . . . .	34,105	7,735	275	23	42,108
Gensan . . . . .	42,108	9,045	701	40	52,563
Hokusei . . . . .	17,142	943	74	0	17,859
Konan . . . . .	14,490	9,700	400	1	24,570
North Kankyo :					
Ranan . . . . .	8,893	9,340	237	0	15,470
Seishin . . . . .	20,070	9,358	605	28	37,030
Josbin . . . . .	11,894	2,160	108	13	14,181
Yuki . . . . .	20,455	3,490	314	0	24,259
Kainei . . . . .	14,643	2,517	311	9	17,480
Rashin . . . . .	11,071	3,174	117	0	15,262
Shuotsu . . . . .	20,333	458	114	3	20,908

Note : The first town in each province is the seat of provincial government.

### (3) Population According to Occupation, End of 1933

Occupation	Korean	Japanese	Chinese and Manchus	Foreign	American	British	Other
Agriculture, Forestry, Stock-breeding, Fishery . . . . .	10,341,220	49,230	8,023	—	—	—	—
Industry . . . . .	4,314,413	68,888	7,093	94	35	24	—
Commerce, Transportation . . . . .	1,226,215	151,787	18,674	17	15	186	—
Public Service and Professions . . . . .	600,360	230,135	904	588	180	181	—
Miscellaneous . . . . .	1,256,112	21,740	4,594	12	—	6	—
Unrecorded . . . . .	350,271	21,300	268	10	—	3	—
Total . . . . .	20,205,591	543,104	41,266	721	239	400	—

## 5. Koreans Abroad

By one theory the cradle of the Korean race was in and around a place called Fuyo, on the River Sungari near Hsinking, Manchuria, before the Christian era and innumerable Koreans as well as those of mixed race remained and scattered all over Manchuria and Mongolia. It seems, therefore, natural for them to settle in these sections.

In later periods those who had created the nation in the Peninsula began a return movement into the more sparsely inhabited lands of their ancestors. Especially the highlanders living along the frontier, from time to time, crossed the Tumen River in great numbers and settled in the neighbouring territory known as Chientao. These settlers now numbering about 400,000 or 80 per cent. of the total population of Chientao are mostly farmers whose honest labour turned the wild but rich virgin soil into fertile lands.

More than half of the arable land in Chientao is in Korean ownership and a large part of the remainder, though under Manchu ownership, is cultivated by Korean tenants.

Other groups of Koreans on the borderland crossed the Yalu River and proceeded to the interior of Manchuria for the same purpose. After the Russo-Japanese War, still greater numbers of immigrants from the south of Korea swarmed into Manchuria through Antung and the South Manchuria Railway, and many settled in the regions along the North Manchuria Railway. Now they are scattered throughout Manchuria even in the remotest interior. According to Consular statistics, at present they number about 200,000, but in the whole of Manchukuo it is believed they reach about one million.

The tremendous development of the railways and communication facilities in recent years is one of the chief reasons for this emigration movement, but the success in rice cultivation in that part of the world attracted the Koreans, since the northern Chinese had no experience of growing rice in wet paddy fields. The result is that the Korean immigrants now monopolize the tillage of paddy fields in Manchuria.

At that time there was no anti-Korean spirit among the Chinese people. On the contrary the Chinese land-owners welcomed Korean farmers. But as time went on the Chinese officials and land-owners began to persecute the Korean peasants by collecting exorbitant taxes and robbing them of their very means of livelihood. The living conditions of the Korean immigrants became too miserable to describe. They were originally almost hunger marchers: they marched to Manchuria empty-handed and tilled the soil with what money they could borrow from the Chinese usurers. But more recently when harvest time came their crops were taken away by the land-owners and their cash and goods seized by the Chinese and Korean bandits.

After the outbreak of the Manchurian affair of September 18, 1931 the defeated Chinese soldiers and bandits plundered and massacred the Korean peasants, so that a great number had to take refuge in the South Manchuria Railway zone and many others made their escape to Chosen.

The Foreign Affairs Section of the Government-General reinforced the staff of its field workers in Manchuria to give immediate relief and protection to those refugees. These workers cooperated with the Japanese Consulates and the Korean People's Cooperative Guilds in Manchuria to provide them with food and shelter. The refugees assisted in this manner numbered 20,000 up to February 1932.

When peace was restored in the interior regions it was hoped to resettle those farmers on their original farms, and to aid in carrying out this policy the Government-General granted a loan of 250,000 yen to a local land development company, (the To-A Kangyo Co.) with which to supply agricultural funds to the farmers. The Chosen and South Manchurian Railways charged only half fares to these returning farmers. The Government-General organized medical staffs to look after their health, and more adequate police protection and better educational facilities were provided. His Majesty the Emperor also graciously granted a relief fund out of his private purse, amounting to 20,000 yen to be distributed among the terror-stricken Korean refugees.

Up to January 1933 about 6,800 families of 33,750 refugees were still

wandering in various parts of Manchuria. To make possible a permanent settlement the Government-General drew up a plan to establish in the safety area in Manchuria three farm villages, large enough to accommodate 2,000 families to commence with. To realize this plan the Government-General made a contract with the "To-A Kangyo" Company. By this contract the Government-General granted the Company subsidies in 1932 and 1933, amounting to ¥633,000 to help to buy suitable land. As a result the Company purchased a total of 6,000 chobu of paddy fields and began settling the Korean farmers. In addition the Government-General provided a loan fund for the Korean settlers in these safety villages. The first farm-village was established on the upper basin of Liao River near Tieling on the South Manchurian Railway line; the second one on a tributary of the Sungari River, to the east of Harbin; and the third one in Yingkow (Newchwang) at the mouth of the Liao River.

The crop of rice harvested in these safety farms amounted to 36,000 koku in 1933. The Government-General also gave a subsidy to the Korean People's Cooperative Guilds in Chientao to organize twelve farm villages in the comparative safety zones, under a plan to accommodate about a hundred families in each village, in which the hardy villagers were organized into self-defence corps against the attacks of bandits. For the guidance of the Korean farmers in Manchuria a number of agricultural experts are stationed in the farming regions. A subsidy of 60,000 yen also, has been granted to the Korean People's Cooperative Guilds in 1933 to help to buy stocks for breeding and seedling farms.

Now about 90 per cent. of the Korean population in Manchuria are farmers. In 1932 their dry farms in Chientao produced about three million koku of millet, beans, etc., while their wet paddy fields in other parts of Manchuria yielded about one and half million koku of rice.

There are People's Co-operative Guilds, Credit Associations and hospitals for the benefit of these immigrants. With regard to their protection, the Government-General has been co-operating with the Foreign Office of the Home Government and the South Manchuria Railway Company in the matter of education, public health, quarantine, banking, industries and relief



work, police affairs and census registration.

The Government-General, ever since the establishment of the Detached Office of the Residency-General in Chientao in 1907 has undertaken the task of protecting Koreans in Manchuria, and from 1921 adopted a policy to station officials in the chief centres of Manchuria to look after their welfare. With the birth of Manchukuo the Government-General has redoubled its efforts in providing protective measures. At the present time one secretary of the Government-General with his staff is stationed in Hsinking, one Korean Vice-Consul in Mukden and four consuls-general and three consuls at Hsinking, Mukden and other places, have been given additional posts as Secretary of the Government-General in order that the Government-General of Chosen may co-operate with the Foreign office of the Home Government. In this manner it is hoped to effect a thorough-going protection of Koreans abroad.

From 1921 a special account for the protection of Koreans abroad has been inserted every year in the budget of the Government-General.

In 1933, ¥14,3717 was given as subsidies (as compared with ¥288,368 in 1921) to education, banking, medical care, farming, industry, relief, educational tours, and to the private railway in Chienmao.

A Korean Secretary of the Government-General makes periodical lecturing tours throughout Manchukuo, carrying with him moving pictures of recent Korean life and other films of interest.

There are about 200,000 Korean immigrants living in Asiatic Russia, especially in Vladivostok and Nikolaevsk. Those along the Maritime Province north and south of Vladivostok are, with few exceptions, engaged in rice cultivation as are their fellows in Manchukuo.

The Korean immigrants in North America, Hawaii and Mexico settled there some thirty years ago when immigration of orientals in America was unrestricted. Most of these immigrants, now numbering about 10,000, are labourers, but among them are a few political refugees who still engage in anti-Japanese propaganda among foreigners as well as their own nationals.

Political refugees in Manchuria have, from time to time, returned to their homeland, crossing the border and carrying on guerilla warfare with fron-

tier guards. Both the police and civil population have suffered considerable damage from their attacks. Some of them are sworn communists, and are in close alliance with Chinese bandits and Russian Bolsheviks. Korean nationalists in Shanghai organized a Provisional Government as soon as the Independence Movement of 1919 was started in Chosen, and have since been engaged in several political conspiracies. But owing to internal quarrels and lack of funds, they made but little progress. Nevertheless they continued their activities and in 1927, when the Chinese Nationalist army moved northward, many Korean students in China volunteered to join the army in order to draw sympathy for their cause from the Nationalist Government and to arouse a revolutionary spirit among their Korean brethren.

It is true that the efforts of the authorities and the benevolent rule of successive governor-generals have effected considerable change in the general attitude, and there is much better feeling among Koreans both at home and abroad.

## 6. Race and Language

Opinions differ as to the exact origin of the Koreans. It is evident, however, that they are of the Mongol family and are closely allied to the Japanese. From the various historic relics discovered, as well as from the extensive anthropological study conducted throughout the country, it would appear that the prehistoric inhabitants of the peninsula, from whom the present Koreans are descended, were of the same race as those then dwelling in the western half of Japan, in Manchuria, and in the southern part of the Siberian tundra. As time went on, much intermingling of blood took place among these branches, especially in the case of Koreans and Chinese, since Chinese colonies were established along the north-western coast from very early times, but that they did not supersede the native race in any appreciable degree is clear from their descendants being distinct from Chinese in physiognomy, though black straight hair, dark oblique eyes, and a tinge of bronze in the skin are always present. In language, Korean belongs to the Furian group, is polysyllabic, possesses an alphabet of

11 vowels and 14 consonants, forming a script known as *Hunmoon*. It is more akin to Japanese than any other tongue. Its sentence and grammatical construction is almost identical with the Japanese, and although in sound and vocabulary they are quite dissimilar, there are many words with common origin in the two languages. This fact accounts for the great facility with which Koreans generally learn Japanese, assisted by their own linguistic aptitude which is proverbial. From these and other evidences, combined with the beautiful traditions common to both, it will be seen that the Koreans and Japanese are no strangers to each other but have been intimately associated from very remote days.

## 7. Manners and Customs

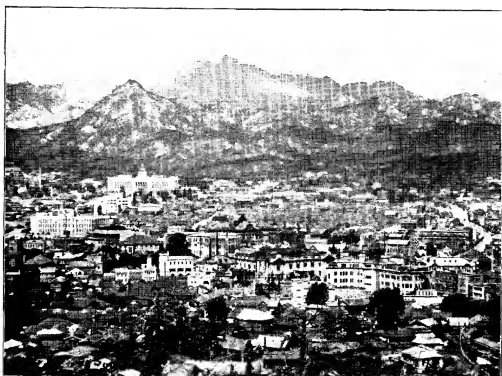
In old Korea high officials, civil or military, together with nobles and scholars formed the first class in society under the name "*Yangban*" and enjoyed many special privileges. Below came two distinct classes, common and low, the former consisting of farmers, traders, and artisans, the latter, of menials, butchers, actors, monks, etc., and its members were treated both socially and judicially according to class, though the last-named class was always held in the greatest contempt as being the dregs of humanity. These class distinctions were declared abolished in 1894, when the Reform Party gained the ascendancy, but it was not until the advent of the new regime in 1910 that equal status was really granted to all the people, except members of a royal or princely family. Still "*Yangban*" is a familiar word, and is even now in popular use to denote men of wealth or of high position though they may not be of noble birth.

The Korean costume consists of a vest, coat, and trousers for both sexes, though of course differing in style, and to these a skirt is added for females. The clothing of the common people is mostly made of cotton or hemp, while the wealthy wear silk; their favourite colours are white and light blue and the large majority of the people are still to be seen clothed in white at all seasons. In point of comfort, however, the Korean dress appears unexcelled in the world, being cool in warm weather and warm in cold.

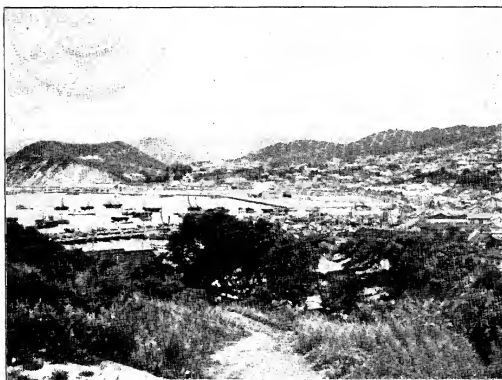
As the prevailing colour for clothes is white, washing is an important affair in every household, and it is a very common sight to see a group of Korean women engaged in washing, mostly by the side of a running brook.

Korean houses of the upper classes have tiled roofs and are surrounded by walls pierced with a double gateway, outer and inner. The main building contains a large middle room which serves as parlour and office, and at both ends of it are smaller rooms for the use of male members of the family. The women live in an inner apartment in accordance with the custom of keeping the sexes apart. On the other hand, houses of the common folk are for the most part small, low, and thatched, and have but few rooms, the walls of which are simply yet firmly built of stone and clay. Almost all are but one storey in height. Under old conditions high buildings were forbidden. Now that no such restriction exists, two-storey and even brick houses are favoured, especially in urban districts. The most singular part of a Korean house is its heating arrangement called "ondol". The floor is made of flag-stones plastered over with clay and covered with thick oiled paper, and underneath, forming as it were the joists, runs a series of horizontal flues in connection with each other. Fire is made outside this room, in another earth-floor room which serves as a kitchen. Over this fire is placed the kettles and boiling-pots where the food is cooked. The hot smoke-laden air passes through the flues under the floor of the room, thus economising fuel which is made to serve the double purpose of cooking and heating. The smoke passes out through a chimney on the other side, the flue of which is frequently carried first for some distance underground. The floor of a room heated in this way is most comfortable in the Korean winter.

Rice is the principal food, and is eaten with meat, fish (mostly dried), and various vegetables, but in the country millet or barley is substituted for the costly rice. The Koreans have a particular liking for strong spices, such as red pepper and garlic. A pickle called "Kimchi" is an indispensable adjunct to Korean meals, and a well-to-do family keeps a good stock of it. It is usually made of white cabbage and radish mixed with fruits, red pepper, etc., and is preserved in deep earthenware jars. The



View of Kcijo



View of Seishin

Allied to ancestor worship, which is the principal religious tenet of the Koreans, is animism. This still prevails among the majority of the people who believe that spirits pervade all nature, and for them every place, every corner of their habitations, and almost everything on earth has its spirit, usually an evil one, and this faith is symbolized, for instance, by the hideous images one often sees carved on wayside posts. The superstitious fear of these spirits haunts the lives of all credulous folk. Should a house take fire, or a man contract a disease, it is always ascribed to the malignant act of some mysterious spirit, so sorcerers are called in to expel such spirits by weird music and dancing.

## 8. Principal Cities and Places of Interest

**Keijo**, or Seoul, the seat of the Government-General, is situated about the middle of the peninsula near the western coast. It is a city of great natural beauty with the lofty peaks of Hakkasan on the north and the green hill of Nan-san on the south, while the River Han skirts it on the south-west, thus making a very beautiful site for the capital of the country. As the capital of old Korea for five centuries, it abounds in palaces, gates, and other sights of historic or artistic interest, all proclaiming the glory of by-gone days. Under the new regime the city has been greatly modernized and during recent years has made tremendous municipal development, as is evidenced by the increase in up-to-date buildings, improved streets, and cultural institutions, as well as by various adjuncts of modern life, such as waterworks, tramways, electric light, gas, telephone, etc., and in its new aspect Keijo bears comparison with any of the large cities in the Orient. British, American, French, Russian, Chinese, Belgian and Dutch Consulates are located here. There are four public gardens, besides the Zoological and Botanical Gardens, which are among the best in the Far East.

**Jinsen** (Chemulpo), 24 miles west of Keijo, is the second port in Chosen and was opened to trade in 1883 under the Japanese-Korean Agreement then entered into. While the harbour is sheltered by Getsubito and Shato islands lying across its entrance, it suffers considerable inconvenience

in the anchoring and unloading of ships due to the great difference between ebb and flow tide which reaches 10 metres, to overcome which the construction of a lock-gate dock after the pattern of the Panama Canal locks was started in 1911 and completed in 1918. The dock has a water area large and deep enough to accommodate three steamers of 4,500 tons at one time. A regular service is maintained between Jinsen and the chief ports in West Japan and North China. Getsubito, pleasantly situated, and joined by a long embankment to the town which stands on the side of an undulating hill, is famous for its cherry-blossoms in the spring and bathing accommodation in the summer. Between Jinsen and Keijo trains run every hour, the distance being covered in less than an hour.

**Kaijo** (Song-do), 45 miles north-west of Keijo on the main railway line, was the capital of Korea for nearly five centuries until 1392 when its premier position was surrendered to Keijo on the rise of the Yi Dynasty. Being an ancient town it contains many interesting scenes and relics, while it is noted as the home of Korean ginseng, the production of which now amounts to two million yen a year, and also as the chief producer of Chosen shochu (distilled spirit). Peaches grown here are large and very sweet. The "Pak-yun" Waterfall, 10 miles distant from Kaijo Station by motor-car, is one of the beauty spots of Chosen and is a very popular resort for picnic parties from the capital since the visit can be made in one day.

**Fusan**, 280 miles from Keijo, is the main gateway to Chosen and the southern terminus of the Korean trunk railway line. The harbour is excellently protected with a range of hills on the north-west and sentinel-like islands on the south, and the largest vessels afloat can approach the quay. The port, the oldest and largest in the peninsula, was once the only channel of traffic between Japan and Korea, but the opening of the railway and the improvement effected in the land and sea connection at its piers have made it an important doorway to the continent, and each year adds to its expansion and prosperity. Fusan and Shimonoseki (Japan) are joined by ferry boats which ply between them regularly twice a day doing the distance in eight hours. Fusan is the seat of the provincial government.

Seven miles north of the town is a delightful spa called Torai lying at the foot of a charming hill and reached by motor-car or tram. Its waters, clear and of an alkaline nature, are said to have various curative effects.

**Masan** is a pretty port at the head of Chinkai Bay with a screen of hills for background. Besides commanding a superb view of the bay it has the advantage of being situated in the most salubrious part of the peninsula. Hence it has a reputation as a health resort. Old Masan is the native town, while New Masan is chiefly inhabited by Japanese and has well-laid-out streets. The town is 25 miles by rail from Santoshin, a town on the main line.

**Taikyu**, 203 miles south of Keijo and situated in a vast fertile plain, is the principal centre for the distribution of all kinds of produce in the south as well as the seat of the provincial government. One of the four largest cities in Chosen. Taikyu is equipped with electric light, waterworks, telephone, and other modern conveniences. Great fairs especially for the sale of herbal medicines, are periodically held here which attract immense crowds from far and near. The surrounding country is noted for its sericulture which becomes more important each year. Agriculture also flourishes, the apple especially being grown in large quantities. Taikyu is already very much to the fore and in time will be classed with Heijo as a typical industrial city.

**Keishu** lies 43 miles from Taikyu and may be reached either by rail or motor-bus. This old town was the capital of the Kingdom of Silla, which, lasted nearly 1,000 years, and abounds in various interesting scenes and ruins, such as palaces, tombs, temples, etc., recalling the glorious days of Silla and so is an important centre for the study of oriental art. The ruins, while showing the influence of Chinese art, present also native characteristics of the period and are worthy of attention. Quite a number of antiquities excavated in the neighbourhood are exhibited in the local museum. Keishu is called the Nara of Chosen because it bears some resemblance to the old capital of Japan both in scenery and topography. Among the various sights in this part of the country the best known are



Bukkoku-ji and Sekkutsu-an situated 10 miles away, the one being an ancient Buddhist temple with two pagodas, and the other a sacred stone cave containing images of Buddha and his saints carved in bas-relief, and all are typical of the style of religious architecture and art prevailing in ancient Korea.

**Taiden**, 104 miles from Keijo, is the junction for the Konan Line, and the commercial center, next to Taikyu, of the middle south. In 1905, when the Keijo-Fusan Railway Line was completed, there were but few Japanese families in the town, but it has since grown so rapidly that it has now 34,000 inhabitants. On January 20, 1931 the Government-General announced its decision to move here the Provincial Government of South Chusei from Kosu (Kongju). A fine Provincial Office has been built and the city looks forward to becoming one of the greatest cities of Chosen. Seven miles north-west is the hot-spring of Jujo. It is a quiet resort full of rural charm and its waters are said to possess a larger amount of radium emanation than those of any other spa in Chosen.

North of Taiden are the Onyo hot springs, which have been famous amongst Koreans for many hundreds of years. The town is reached from Tenan (on the main line from Keijo to Taiden) by a branch line going west. Through carriages to Onyo can be found on certain trains from Keijo, and visitors are increasing. The spa is well laid out and the waters are good for nervous and rheumatic complaints. Excellent modern accommodation can be obtained at the Onyo Railway Hotel.

**Puyo**, 12 miles from Ronsan Station on the Konan line, is situated on the bank of River Kim (or Saja River or White Horse River). It was the capital of the ancient Kingdom of Pakje and numerous historical remains are still preserved. There is a precipice known as "Falling Flowers" on the bank of the river. The name was given in commemoration of the court ladies of Pakje who gathered on that precipice and jumped into the river below when pursued by the invading troops of Silla and China. The "Dragon-Fishing" Isle and the "Self-Warming" Rock, the "Half-Moon" Castle and the ancient mausoleums, temples and pagoda along the river are

all worth seeing.

**Kunsan**, 14 miles from Kiri on the main Konan line, is situated on the bank of the Kinko near its mouth. One of the leading ports in the peninsula, it was opened to trade in 1899 and now conducts regular shipping services to other Korean ports and to Japan and China. Near by are several fishing centres, while in the rear of the town stretch the vast districts of Zenshu and Kokei, known as "the granary of Chosen." Kunsan's greatest, if not its only export, is rice, and in the season the entire town presents a scene of animated bustle. In the town are found many rice-cleaning mills and along the water front many godowns. Kunsan Park is on a hill in its eastern part and affords the visitor a bird's eye view of the town and its environs of rural beauty.

**Zenshu**, 3 miles from Kunsan via Kiri, is famous for its historical remains and its beautiful scenery, such as the Ancestral Shrine of Prince Yi, "Nankosai" Castle and "Tokashin" Lotus Pond. The vast plain of Zenshu is one of the largest granaries of Chosen. It produces about one million koku of rice of the best quality and the bulk of it is transported to Kunsan for shipment abroad. Zenshu is also famous for special products such as Korean fans, paper, persimmon and ginger. The soft persimmon, dried persimmon and ginger preserves produced here are of high quality.

**Mokpo**, is the terminus of the Konan Line and occupies a very important place in the Korean shipping trade. The port was opened in 1897 and derives its prosperity from the rich lands lying behind it. The harbour is snugly sheltered by a hill on the north-west, a promontory on the south-east, and an island at its entrance, and the water is deep, even at low tide, so that ships of 15,000 tons can cast anchor close in shore. It has a regular steamship line plying to other Korean ports and to Japan proper. Raw cotton, grain, and marine products are the chief articles of export, and in the cotton season one sees "mountain high" heaps of goods on the shore.

**Heijo**, 101 miles north of Keijo, and the seat of the South Heian pro-

vincial government, is the largest town and the centre of commercial and industrial activities in the north west. It stands on the right bank of the River Daido and occupies a most prominent economic position. This is the city in which the famous Kija founded his kingdom, to be supplanted afterwards by the kingdom of Kokuryo which prospered for 700 years, and it abounds in historic monuments and scenes. Around the town are many points of interests to visitors, the best known of them being Botandai, a picturesque height overlooking the magnificent river below, which is within twenty minutes' ride by motor. It is the site of a fierce battle during the China-Japan war. About five miles from Heijo on the opposite bank of the lower basin of the Daido River lie the famous historical remains of the "Rakuro" Era (168 B.C. - 313 A.D.). Among the ruins of the ancient fortress old mausoleums numbering as many as 1130 have been found and by careful excavation work surprisingly interesting relics have been unearthed. Mirrors, copper, porcelain and lacquerware, weapons, trappings, ornaments, precious stone settings, tiles and old coins found are now exhibited as rare specimens of that era in the museums at Heijo and Keijo. Visit to the site of the old fortress can be freely made but to view the insides of the old tombs special permission has to be obtained from the South Heian Provincial Government.

About 120 miles north east of Heijo on the railway line to Kyugo past Neihetu (Yanghyet) are the large caves called Toryu Kutsu known as the Underground Kingdom, where huge stalagmites afford wonderfully interesting sights.

**Chinnampo**, 34 miles by rail from Heijo and located near the mouth of the Daido, is the largest trading port in North West Chosen. While it has a natural harbour the lack of proper accommodation was for long keenly felt, and a dock was started in 1909 and completed in seven years at great expense. It is now possible to moor two steamers of the 3,000 ton class at the same time. There is a regular line from this port to China and Japan in addition to the local coasting service. About 30 miles south of Chinnampo, a summer bathing resort has been developed chiefly by the

foreign missionaries near a village called Sorai. During July and August this resort is nearly as popular as the Beach at Gensan.

**Shingishu**, 308 miles from Keijo, is an open port and also the North Heian provincial capital. The town stands on the left bank of the Yalu, which forms the boundary between Chosen and Manchukuo, and occupies a very important position. On the opposite side of the river is Antung one of the largest cities in Manchukuo, and an iron railway bridge, 3,293 feet long with a footway on either side, connects the two towns as well as the Chosen and Manchurian railways. Shingishu is still young, but various industries are being developed here, taking advantage of the great navigable waters, and there is every sign that this gateway of Chosen will grow in prosperity. Among the chief industries are lumbering, rice-cleaning, and paper-making. In amount of trade Shingishu is fifth of the trading ports of Chosen.

**Gensan**, 14 miles north of Keijo and situated on Eiko Bay, is the finest port on the east coast of the peninsula. Two promontories jutting out north and south of it, and a few greencrested islets outside the bay form for it a natural breakwater. The harbour works started years ago are now completed, and all ships plying between West Japan and Vladivostok make regular calls here. Gensan was opened to trade in 1891, and has since made such considerable progress that it now ranks among the leading Korean ports. At the eastern end of the town is Shoben, a very beautiful beach with green pines skirting it, and in the summer season there is always a great rush of people to this ideal resort. On the opposite side of the bay, facing the Sea of Japan, a charming summer resort has been developed chiefly by the missionary families, which is most conveniently reached from Katsuma, the station next south of Gensan.

**Seishin**, 337 miles from Gensan, is an important port and the commercial centre of North Chosen. Up to the Russo-Japanese War it was a mere fishing hamlet and its growth began when it was made an open port in 1908. Since the opening of the northern section of the Kankyo Railway it has become more thriving. The harbour is deep and offers comfortable

anchorage to large ships, but its broad entrance, exposing it to high waves, is a disadvantage and steps are being taken to overcome this handicap. Now that the railway from Kainei to Tungha is completed, thus making connection with Kirin and Hsinking on the South Manchuria Railway, Seishin may look forward to a considerable increase in shipping. South from Seishin are the Shuotsu hot springs, on the main line from Keijo. A bus service runs from Shuotsu Station which reaches the springs in twenty minutes. The delightful situation, the beautiful scenery, and the excellent accommodation has already earned for it the name of "the Beppu of Chosen." The waters are said to be the best in Chosen.

**Kainei**, 58 miles north of Seishin, is surrounded by a fertile plain and situated on the right bank of the Tumen, beyond which lies the district of Chientao. The town occupies a very important place in the trade with North Manchuria, being traversed by one of the old highways joining the two lands. When the Tumen is frozen over during the winter the river is quite busy with traffic.

## 9. Kongo-san

Kongoesan, known to foreigners as the Diamond Mountains, is situated in the province of Kogen near the east coast and is part of the great mountain range forming the backbone of the peninsula. The mountain, about 50 miles in circumference, consists of a large cluster of countless rocky peaks reputed of old to number "twelve thousand." All the peaks are very rugged and fantastic in form, towering boldly into the sky from a wild growth of primeval sylvan vegetation below, and embrace numerous ravines and canyons through which run crystal waters amid huge rocks of grotesque shape. It is these streams that impart infinite charm to the mountain scenery as they rush down in many sparkling falls before settling for a while in deep, emerald-green pools, creating a veritable fairyland. Altogether, it is the form not the height of the rocky peaks that makes it a sight at once unique and wonderful, as the rocks are diversified through the process of thousands of winters' weathering into all manner of fanciful

forms, and these, seen from afar, present a purplish-brown colour which adds greatly to their grandeur and impressiveness. This is most strikingly typified in Bambutsuso, perhaps the finest part of the mountain.

The mountains are now usually described under three names. The western side of it facing inland is called Uchi or Inner Kongo, and the eastern side looking toward the sea, Soto or Outer Kongo, while the extension of it jutting into the sea in broken masses near Keijo is known by the name Umi or Sea Kongo. Besides, there is Shin or New Kongo lying to the south-east. Each of these districts has its characteristic scenery and it is difficult to say which is more beautiful. The electric railway from Tetsugen on the Genzan Line has been extended to Choenji the chief temple of Uchi Kongo and it is now possible for the hurried traveller to leave Keijo by the night train and see the beauties of this section of the mountains and return to Keijo during the following night. But such a short visit is unworthy of the glories of Kongo-san, and the visitor is recommended to give at least a week to appreciate this famous pleasure ground. The highest peak, Biraho, is only 6,200 ft., but amongst mountain scenery of this kind, Kongo-san probably takes rank as the best in the world.

The mountains have been famous in Chinese literature for nearly 2,000 years, though their history has only been known since the arrival of the thirty-three sages who settled at Yutenji in the 4th century, which temple still retains the title of principal monastery and is indeed still the largest. The names used to describe the mountains are taken from the Buddhist Classics, the name Kongo being taken from the "Diamond Sutra," the classic most read in Far Eastern Buddhism. The Buddhism now practised here is still of the highest level, and the monks take great pride in their glorious traditions. In the most flourishing times there were probably more than a hundred monasteries and cells, but these have gradually been reduced until now there are only twenty-five. The four main temples, Yutenji, Choenji, Shinkeiji, and Hyokunji still keep their regular functions and to these are attached various cells, amongst which Maken and Reigenan are famed for their beautiful situation.

Information with regard to the routes and to the excellent hotel services



Old "Eye Glass" Bridge in Diamond Mountains

## **II. Government Organization**

### **10. Government-General and its Affiliated Offices**

The Government-General of Chosen was inaugurated on the 29th, of August, 1910, the day on which annexation was effected, but as the immediate organization of all offices necessary was impossible, the organs existing during the protectorate period were retained for the time being, and the Resident-General was made executive chief of the new regime, while the various offices of the defunct Korean Government, with few exceptions, were likewise retained to serve the Government-General.

After the preliminary work was completed, organic regulations for the Government-General were promulgated on September 30. As provided in these regulations the Sotoku or Governor-General was appointed directly by the Crown from among army or navy officers to command the forces in defence of the country and to exercise supreme control over the administration. He was authorized to memorialize the Throne and receive the Imperial sanction through the prime minister, and to issue general ordinances in virtue of his delegated or discretionary power.

At the same time, regulations governing the affiliated offices were promulgated, by which a Central Council was organized as an advisory body for the Governor-General with its members appointed from among prominent Koreans. With the idea of securing public peace, the gendarmerie police system was adopted with headquarters in the metropolis and subordinate offices in the provinces. The commander of the gendarmerie was additionally made head of the police, and gendarme captains were also placed in charge of provincial police affairs.

The application of all Japanese laws to Chosen should have followed





avoiding red-tapism, and the execution of general affairs, except in the case of very important matters, was entrusted entirely to the heads of the bureaus and departments. At the same time, the appointment of Korean high officials was made easier than before so as to open the way for placing Koreans of ability in responsible posts.

The police and local organizations were also reformed, and the system of using *gendarmerie* as the principal force for the policing of the country with the subordination of the civil police to it was abandoned, by placing the police under the control of the provincial governors. Consequently, the police offices, which had stood distinctly outside the sphere of local executive organs, ceased to exist, and an ordinary police department was formed in each province with a secretary at its head. Police stations were established in all cities and districts, and a police training school was established in Keijo to train men on modern lines.

In December, 1924, in conformity with the radical retrenchment policy of the home Government, the organization of the administrative machinery in the peninsula was revised to effect as great an economy as possible, and various offices, central and local, were abolished or, where possible, amalgamated, while officials, high and low, were considerably reduced in number. At the same time the general transaction of business in every department was made more business-like and the heads of bureaus and sections were given wider competency with an eye to greater efficiency. Further decentralization of control was then planned and, as a result many government institutions, such as provincial hospitals, middle-grade schools, and meteorological stations, were transferred to the jurisdiction of provincial offices. In April, 1925, a Railway Bureau was newly established as an independent organ for the management of the state railways, which had returned into the hands of the administration on expiry of the contract entered into between the Government and the South Manchuria Railway Company.

The classification of government offices and institutions in Chosen existing at the end of 1934 is shown in the chart inserted here.

## **11. Non-Discrimination Between Japanese and Korean Officials**

At the time of annexation, regulations for the treatment of Korean civil servants with regard to grade and salaries were specially framed on those in force under the former Korean Government. In view, however, of the advance since made in their standard of living, as well as in their professional knowledge and efficiency, it was found necessary to give them better treatment, and their salaries were increased in 1913, and again in 1918, while their pensions, retiring allowance, and allowances to their bereaved families were also augmented. A further change for the better was made in October, 1919, when the regulations relating to the status and pay of Korean officials were annulled, and in their stead those for Japanese officials were made to apply with the object of doing away with all objectionable difference between the two peoples in the same government service.

Until 1919 the post of school principal was always reserved to Japanese, but in October of that year revision was effected making it possible for competent Koreans to be appointed heads of public common schools, and up to the present scores of Korean teachers have been so appointed in the provinces.

The appointment of Korean judges was formerly made somewhat differently from that of their Japanese colleagues, while their authority was limited to dealing with cases in which, if civil, both parties were Korean, and if criminal, the accused were Korean, but in March, 1920, the regulations for courts of justice were revised, removing this restriction in their powers, and Koreans are now competent to take part in the examination of cases in which people of any nationality are involved.

## **12. Elimination of Formalism**

Prior to 1919, all government officials were required to wear a uniform and even a sword, and their stiff appearance was much criticized as a

symbol of militarism, but in August of that year the system was abolished except for the police, warders, and Customs officers. Later, however, for the bench and for a robe modelled on that in use in Japan was prescribed, because it was considered necessary for courts to present a dignified appearance when engaged in administering the law.

In order to avoid a tendency toward centralization of power, the Government in April, 1920, revised the regulations governing the powers of local authorities, and gave them wider competency with regards to matters formerly presented for decision to the highest authority. In December of the same year the regulations for the conduct of business were revised to simplify and speed up the handling of papers and documents.

### 13. Deference to Public Opinion

Previous to 1919 the number of newspapers permitted publication was limited to the few already in existence, and it was practically impossible for anyone to issue a new journal, but permission was given from December of that year for the publication of several new daily papers in Korean or in Japanese. At present there are four newspapers, in Keijo, alone published in Korean native script known as "Eummoon." Restriction of public meetings was also much mitigated, and even political meetings, the holding of which was formerly not permitted, were allowed in certain circumstances. Freedom of speech and meeting being thus generally recognized so far as it was not prejudicial to public order, associations of every description have since sprung up in large numbers throughout the country, including some purely political.

As the highest Korean consulting body, the Central Council is convened several times a year to deliberate on questions presented to it by the Governor-General. In April, 1921, revision was made in its organization, by which, treatment of its members was improved, restriction in their voting power withdrawn, their term of service fixed, etc. At the same time influential men from every province were selected and added to it so as to make the institution representative of the entire country. The Central

Council consists of 95 members, and 5 advisers under the Chairmanship of the Vice Governor-General, but with its own vice-chairman.

#### **14. Making Known the Real Chosen**

The Government-General has not been remiss in making Chosen really known to the outside world through the publication of periodicals, pamphlets, and illustrations. In 1920 a Board of Information was formed with the object of giving as much publicity as possible to the actual state of things in Chosen, and in 1922 this was joined to the Statistics Section and made an Investigation Section to carry on the work even more extensively. In 1920 a moving picture corps was also formed to make known the condition of Chosen to Japan and vice versa. The films, depicting the affairs and lives of both Koreans and Japanese, are copied and lent to the various districts, and are there shown to the people in the hope they will contribute to the cultivation of their social knowledge besides catering to their amusement and recreation.

#### **15. Respect for Native Customs**

It is one of the ruling principles of the present administration to hold in respect Korean culture and usages and to make use of them indirectly, if not directly, in the way of law-making and administering justice. Acting on this principle, the Central Council has been charged with investigating the old customs and institutions of Chosen as part of its work. Since 1916 an authentic history of Chosen has been in course of preparation by the Council, since Korean histories in existence were not free from error and were lacking in uniformity. In December, 1922, a compiling committee composed of noted scholars, Korean and Japanese, was appointed to deal more effectively with the elaborate task.

Respect for customs is characteristic of the Korean people as a form of ancestor-worship, and very great importance is placed upon the selection of a site for burial, and this, strengthened by their superstition that the position

of a grave affects the family destiny, either for good or ill, much good land was thrown out of cultivation. To combat these evils, regulations for control of burial grounds were introduced in 1912 requiring all to use the public cemeteries provided for them. These, however, were revised in 1919, to permit of the enlargement within prescribed limits of private burial grounds already in existence.

## 16. Prince Yi Household

At the time of the annexation, H. M. the Emperor of Japan, being mindful of the best interests of the Korean ex-Emperor and members of his family, sent a special message according them all the honours and privileges due to the Japanese Imperial family. The annual allowance for their maintenance was then fixed at ¥1,500,000 as guaranteed in the treaty of annexation, but this was increased to ¥1,800,000 in 1926 in consideration of the general rise in prices. The heir of the last Emperor of Korea was given the title of His Highness Prince Yi and his consort is Princess Masako Nashimoto, a Japanese Princess of the Blood, whom he married in 1921. On the death of his brother after a long illness, in April, 1926, he became head of the Family and succeeded to the title. He received his early education in the Peers' School in Tokyo, and after that attended the Military School and the Military College, from which last he graduated with honours in 1923 and was then attached to the General Staff Office in Tokyo. In May, 1927, the Prince and the Princess started on a foreign tour with their suite and after visiting many European countries returned home in March, 1928.

Their Highnesses make frequent visits to Chosen.

## 17. Korean Peerage

In August, 1911, an Imperial ordinance was issued concerning the peerage of Chosen, by virtue of which the blood relatives of Prince Yi, other than those accorded the status of Princes of the Blood, men of high

birth, and those who had rendered distinguished service to the State, to the number of 76 in all, were created peers. At present the peerage comprises 7 Marquises, 3 Counts, 17 Viscounts, and 32 Barons, or 59 in all.

### III. Finance and Economy

#### 18. Introductory

One of the cardinal causes bringing Korea to the brink of ruin was her financial disorder. Both taxation and currency systems were badly disorganized, much of the annual expenditure was wasted and the Court and Government had no clear distinction between them with regard to finance. In many instances, government offices collected and spent at will while several important sources of revenue such as the ginseng monopoly, leasing of state lands, mining tax, granting of concessions, etc., were in the sole possession of the Imperial Household. Under these circumstances it was impossible for the State treasury to realize the estimated income, and the compilation of an annual budget became impossible. So when Japan came to assist Korea it was only to be expected that serious attention should first be paid to the financial situation.

As a sequel to the agreement concluded between Japan and Korea in August, 1904, Baron Megata was appointed financial adviser. He applied himself to the task of restoring to order the confusion in finance and the result of the work made itself felt during the protectorate period. To mention some of the important reforms introduced by him: the gold standard was adopted in order to secure a uniform currency, a central bank was established to act as the national treasury and was empowered to issue convertible notes, while various banking organs were set up in the chief centres for the promotion of business interests. In addition to these, the financial law was vigorously enforced in the compilation of the budget, the system of taxation was improved to obtain an increased revenue by the imposition of a more equitable burden on the people, the method of levying taxes was corrected so as to root out the vicious practice of extortion, the ginseng monopoly and other revenue sources, formerly monopolized by



the Imperial Court, were turned over to the Government, and a clear distinction between Imperial and State finance was effected. By these means gradual improvement in the financial condition was made possible and the country was rescued from the threat of bankruptcy. All this, however, meant a heavy addition to the budget quite beyond the national resources, so Japan came to the rescue by making advances amounting in all to some ¥ 13,200,000 free of interest and for an indefinite period, and in this way equilibrium in the annual account was maintained during the next few years.

On the establishment of the present regime, great economy was exercised by unifying the management of various administrative affairs, but, with a view to providing for new enterprises most necessary for the development of the country, the budget framed for 1911 rose to over ¥ 48,740,000, or twice that of the preceding fiscal year. After that, advance was yearly witnessed in the annual account, and especially is it to be noted that the amount leaped at a bound from ¥ 77,000,000 in 1919 to ¥ 124,000,000 in 1920 owing to the expansion of cultural works in connection with the government reform. Thus large expenditures were yearly made for the administration of the peninsula after the annexation, but as the sources of revenue were continually found to be slender in meeting them, public loans were raised for the securing of economic development, such as roads, railways, harbours, etc., and a grant was also received from the home Treasury to cover the shortage.

In 1923 the Government-General practised rigid economy and to some extent in 1924 also. It was, however, found difficult to secure financial equilibrium, and were existing conditions allowed to continue it was plain that the next fiscal year would witness a serious deficit in the budget. So, following the retrenchment policy of the Home Government, it was decided to effect financial readjustment on a most extensive scale, and this took concrete form in the discharge of a large number of officials and in the temporary shelving of various projected enterprises. The budget for 1925 was then estimated at 178 million yen, including 42 million yen for railway operations, which work devolved upon the Government-General in

that fiscal year. Less railway expenditure, this showed a decrease by 7 million yen as against the budget for 1924 which amounted to 142 million yen. The budget has expanded apace in recent years owing to the institution of various cultural enterprises and in 1934 showed 202 million yen for both revenue and expenditure, an increase by 52 % on 1925 and 500 % on 1911.

The sources of new income are: Third Class Income Tax, Inheritance Tax and Non-Alcoholic Drinks Tax newly created with Liquor Tax and Land Tax revised. Increases are also drawn from Monopolies, Forestry and other Government Enterprises. The creation of the Tax Supervising Offices and the establishment of the Leprosy asylums form new items of expenditure.

In 1930 the money market was very dull on account of the general fall in the price of commodities. Although the ban on gold was lifted and gold bullion was transferred to foreign markets, the financial circles of the country remained inactive because of the slow demand for loans by the business world. The Government, as well as private concerns, began practically no new enterprises, and the Bank of China adopted a low interest policy.

In December 1931 the embargo on the movement of gold was again enforced and in the following year a law for the Prevention of the Outflow of Capital to Foreign Countries was put into effect.

## 19. Budgets

### Budgets from 1911 to 1934

Year	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
1911.....	24,067,583	24,674,100	48,741,782	27,801,437	20,850,345	48,741,782
1920.....	60,347,820	55,150,640	124,708,460	67,207,810	47,107,011	114,316,860
1921.....	66,121,020	60,353,170	162,747,208	101,607,602	60,776,606	162,174,208
1922.....	101,517,184	50,577,433	158,124,617	102,739,907	55,384,020	158,124,627
1923.....	99,014,288	40,002,137	146,007,225	102,060,768	43,946,457	146,007,225
1924.....	102,383,844	40,316,315	142,700,159	106,208,526	36,401,633	142,700,159
1925.....	142,521,004	32,561,318	178,082,382	136,867,730	41,214,652	178,082,382

Year	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
1926.....	151,041,757	43,446,157	194,487,914	143,001,506	52,486,318	194,487,914
1927.....	165,773,875	45,136,236	210,910,111	150,879,920	60,030,202	210,910,111
1928.....	179,844,000	42,830,012	222,674,042	161,873,281	60,800,761	222,674,042
1929.....	195,975,003	50,877,840	246,852,843	176,558,644	70,294,199	246,852,843
1930.....	202,057,540	37,672,243	239,729,783	186,672,827	53,056,956	239,729,783
1931.....	206,321,537	32,602,080	238,923,617	185,628,183	52,295,434	238,923,617
1932.....	179,447,524	30,933,945	210,381,469	163,614,640	55,766,829	219,381,469
1933.....	184,481,578	47,545,371	232,026,949	170,037,296	61,920,653	232,026,949
1934.....	206,282,652	56,696,124	262,978,776	184,100,308	78,878,468	262,978,776

## Budgets for 1932 to 1934

	1931	1933	1932
<b>Ordinary Revenue:</b>			
<b>Items</b>	(Yen)	(Yen)	(Yen)
Taxes .....	46,196,383	42,141,656	40,981,716
Stamp Receipts .....	12,050,243	12,253,058	11,236,757
Receipts from Government Undertakings and Properties .....	144,434,806	127,413,058	124,670,973
Miscellaneous .....	2,731,214	2,673,806	2,667,542
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>206,282,652</b>	<b>184,481,578</b>	<b>179,556,988</b>
<b>Extraordinary Revenue:</b>			
Loans (Public and Other) .....	35,178,536	33,000,000	22,028,912
National Treasury Grants .....	12,825,160	12,853,773	12,913,914
Miscellaneous .....	8,302,428	1,400,104	3,732,857
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>56,606,124</b>	<b>47,253,877</b>	<b>39,575,683</b>
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>262,978,776</b>	<b>231,122,400</b>	<b>219,132,671</b>
<b>Ordinary Expenditure:</b>			
Prince Yi Household .....	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
Government-General Offices .....	3,013,332	3,717,588	3,597,745
Justice and Prisons .....	7,860,379	7,504,748	7,391,196
Provincial Offices .....	25,847,111	26,733,687	28,718,564
Education .....	3,186,660	3,107,794	3,052,452
Customs .....	1,228,233	1,183,211	1,102,576
Monopolies .....	26,076,512	23,278,413	22,049,008
Afforestation .....	4,853,010	3,982,610	3,220,577
Communications .....	14,013,531	13,100,308	12,701,989
Railways .....	54,401,175	49,559,762	47,948,676
National Debt Service .....	25,163,938	24,633,558	23,089,608
Reserves .....	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Miscellaneous .....	13,256,487	2,951,067	3,502,078
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>184,100,368</b>	<b>170,097,296</b>	<b>163,614,640</b>

	1934	1935	1936
Extraordinary Expenditure :			
Investigations and Examinations ..	703,008	540,587	490,633
Subsidies .....	10,938,950	17,336,284	16,649,290
Building and Repairs .....	3,113,023	2,744,201	2,469,278
Engineering Works .....	10,452,439	8,603,439	6,075,030
Railways .....	18,337,083	18,040,441	18,940,202
Arable Land Improvement .....	5,493,653	5,147,244	3,750,622
Protection of Koreans Abroad .....	903,423	1,126,337	1,398,866
Miscellaneous .....	10,935,021	6,443,286	5,853,881
Total .....	78,878,408	61,020,653	55,823,067
Grand Total .....	262,978,776	232,026,040	210,381,469

Note: For the control of rice, flood relief, etc., a supplementary budget of 12,871,445 yen was added in the budget of 1934.

## 20. Taxation

The principal taxes in Korea were the land and household taxes, and these two supplied the bulk of the national revenue, but not only was the incidence of them grossly unfair but the assessors usually resorted to making false reports from selfish motives, the result being that only a portion of the amount actually collected reached its final destination—the national treasury. From early times it was the rule for Koreans to pay their taxes in kind, but in 1894, when a reform was introduced in the government machinery, it was ordained that payment should be made in money. Nevertheless, this brought about no change in the popular desire for tax-dodging nor less of the roguery practised by venal officials.

Early in the protectorate regime, therefore, revised regulations for tax collection were issued, by which revenue officers were specially stationed at various important places and put under the immediate supervision of the Financial Department. Later in 1909, land registers were prepared in order to make clear which lands were taxable and in whose possession they were, that the tax might be properly imposed, and evasion of it rendered impossible, and at the same time honest inquiry brought to light many "concealed lands" resulting in increase in revenue without adding a cent to the burden on the people.

After the annexation the same policy was followed, that of essaying to maintain evenness of assessment and certainty of collection without burdening the people with undue levies, but as expenditure greatly increased through expansion in various government enterprises, increase in general taxation was unavoidable, but this was always made in careful proportion to the economic capacity of the people themselves. Revenue offices in existence were abolished and all business pertaining to taxation was placed under the charge of local authorities.

Not long after the annexation the compilation of new cadastre books and maps was completed, and this made possible a more exact and equitable collection of the land tax. In 1913, the custom of collecting the tax from tenant-farmers was discontinued, as it was unreasonable from the legal standpoint, and the landowners were held directly responsible for its payment. Meanwhile, a land survey of the entire country was undertaken, and the work being finished in 1918 the land tax was completely remodelled, and in lieu of levying the tax according to class and locality, a single rate was fixed at 1.3 per cent. of the land value. In 1922, revision was made in the land and urban land taxes, and both were increased through financial necessity, the revised rates being 1.7 per cent. of the land value for the former and 0.95 per cent. for the latter. The result of this reform was seen in the estimated income from the land tax for 1919 amounting to some ¥11,120,000, and for 1930 to over ¥15,600,000, that is 45 % of the domestic taxes, placing it first in revenue items. In 1929 the urban land tax was combined with the land tax.

In 1921, consequent on the creation of a State monopoly in tobacco, the tobacco consumption tax became inoperative, but taking local conditions into account the cultivation of tobacco for family use was permitted on certain terms, the tax being abolished in 1930. As to the liquor tax, the receipts from it were only ¥200,000 in 1909, the first year of its enforcement, but have now increased to over twelve million yen, making them occupy a very important place in the annual account.

Household and house taxes existing from former times were transferred to provincial offices in 1919 to help to meet the expansion in local finance.

The ship, fishing, salt and ginseng taxes were all abolished in 1920 because assessment of them involved much time and labour, while the receipts from them were very small. The mine products tax was revised in 1918, and exemption from it was granted to important minerals, such as gold, silver, lead, and iron, in order to encourage their increased output. The mining claim tax was also revised in 1921 so as to make it fall lightly on holders during a prospecting period, and was reduced to half the fixed amount for a period of three years following the grant of a mining permit.

The following taxes have been introduced since the annexation :

A war-profits tax on corporations and individuals obtaining large profits during the European War. This ceased to operate upon the signing of the peace treaty of Paris.

The registration fee in 1911 and applied to corporations only, but later revised to take in registration of immovables, ships, seamen, juridical persons, trade names, mining rights, and foundation mortgages.

The corporation income tax in August, 1916. Conditions in Chosen, however, necessitated issue of new regulations concerning this tax, and this was done in 1921. Though mainly based on the Japanese system, they provide for certain exceptions, and companies engaging in the iron industry or working certain chartered mines are exempt from the tax.

The exchanges tax in April, 1921. This is imposed on both Exchanges and bill brokers, the rate being 10% of the brokerage charged by the former, and 0.05% of the contracted amount for the latter.

The sugar consumption tax in April, 1919, at 50% of that in Japan, but in 1922, from financial necessity it was raised to the same level as in Japan, except on sugar-beet molasses. In the same year the Japanese stamp duty was enforced. It is levied in small amount on the preparation of deeds and books certifying the creation, transfer, or change of property right.

The business tax and the unearned increment tax in March, 1927, following the change in Japan. The former is levied on certain profitable businesses, 24 such being specified, and the latter on the interest on public bonds and industrial debentures, the rate being 2 100 of the interest accruing from them.

The tax on playing cards was levied from May 1931. This tax is payable in revenue stamps, for the domestic made playing cards, within twenty four hours after their manufacture, and for imported ones before their release from bonded zones. The rate of tax for each set of Majong is three yen, and the rate for other playing cards is twenty sen if the cards are made of paper, and fifty sen if made of other material. "Iroha Karuta, Uta Karuta" and samples to be used by manufacturers and dealers of playing cards for export designated by the Governor-General may be exempted from tax.

Receipts from domestic taxes in recent years are given below :

Description	1931	1932	1931
Land Tax	Y 15,853,598	Y 15,422,196	Y 15,798,149
Income Tax	1,325,593	1,006,874	752,696
Exchange Tax	367,121	518,605	195,371
Liquor Tax	13,529,106	11,366,131	11,240,402
Sugar Consumption Tax	2,419,309	2,397,915	2,393,536
Business Tax	1,320,090	1,233,306	1,200,927
Unearned Increment Tax	483,919	345,881	332,874
Mining Tax	1,009,772	744,949	570,798
Bank of Chosen Note Emission Tax		7,325	145,556
Total	Y 36,317,516	Y 33,042,282	Y 32,720,309

## 21. Customs Tariff

At the time of annexation the Government announced that the existing tariff in Chosen would be left as it was for the next ten years. Early in 1912, however, the duty on goods for export to Japan and other countries was abolished with the exception of eight items, such as wheat, beans, cattle, hides, iron, etc., and even these were freed after April, 1919. With regard to imported goods, coal, horses, and sheep were placed on the list of free imports, and certain goods requisite for the iron industry were also admitted free. In 1913, certain materials imported for use in manufacturing articles for export were made free of duty, more than ten such articles being specified, and the same year Custom Houses were established at various points

on the frontier along the upper Yalu and the Tumen.

In August of 1920, the grace of ten years promised to foreign countries having expired, a new tariff system modelled on the one in Japan was enforced. Although it was the intention of the Government to annul the tariff between Japan and Chosen for promotion of their common economic interests, it was difficult to do so at once on the Korean side since the duty on Japanese goods to Chosen formed an important source of revenue. It was retained until April, 1923 when it was found possible to abolish it, save on liquors and textiles.

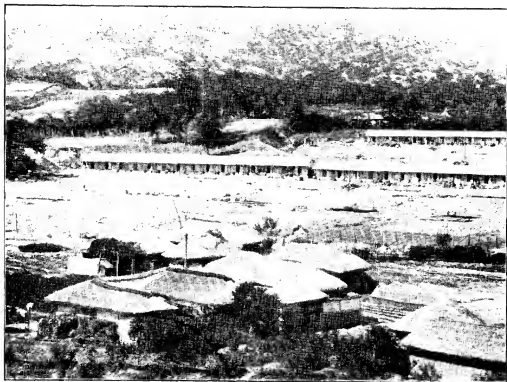
#### Receipts From Customs Duties

1933	Y 11,641,973
1932	8,423,966
1931	7,921,457
1930	9,088,177
1929	11,565,879
1928	11,410,745
1927	10,942,758
1926	13,361,844
1925	10,781,573
1924	9,221,729
1923	8,557,328
1922	15,620,343
1921	15,790,165
1920	11,347,125
1919	16,870,434
1914	4,140,354
1910	3,606,095

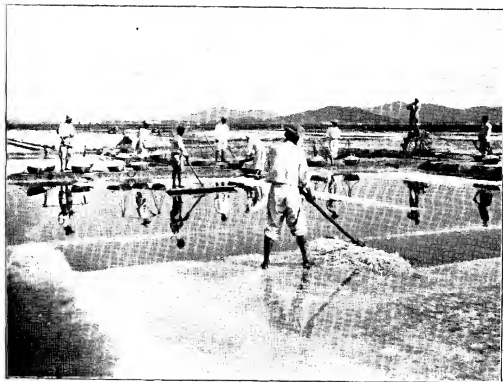
## 22. State Property ("Yoktun" Lands)

During the Yi Dynasty Post Stations were established in each province solely for the purpose of carrying the officials on business trips and official despatches. Each Post Station had a certain number of postmen and post-horses. These men and horses were supported by the produce of the Royal





Drying Ginseng Root at Kaijo



is obtained from the root of a plant carefully tended for six years, and according to the process of preparation is divided into two classes, red and white, the former enjoying greater public favour and fetching a high price as it is made from a "select" variety by an elaborate method. The chief customer for red ginseng is China where it is greatly prized and sells at a good profit, and for this reason it was made a Government monopoly, but in 1899 it fell into the hands of the Household Department and formed an item of the Crown property. At the end of 1907, however, the Government regained control of it and placed it under the Finance Department, and in July, 1908, a ginseng monopoly law was enacted.

Unfortunately, during this time the annual production of ginseng suffered greatly from a fatal blight which visited the plants, so along with the reform made in the management of the monopoly every measure was taken to prevent the visitation of noxious insects. After the annexation the Government specially encouraged its cultivation in designated districts by introducing many improved methods, as well as by providing funds at low interest. In October, 1920, a new ginseng monopoly law was published in order to secure more profitable management.

#### Ginseng Cultivation

Year	Water Ginseng (Raw Root)		Red Ginseng (Prepared Products)		Receipts from Ginseng Monopoly (Yen)
	Area (Tsubo)	Collection (Kin)	Manufactures (Kin)	Sales (Kin)	
1933	350,623	142,686	36,366	32,814	1,337,941
1932	365,090	165,172	43,364	36,306	2,099,820
1931	350,243	161,952	43,819	37,348	2,039,541
1930	336,918	170,709	46,259	45,098	2,449,463
1925	303,713	112,988	31,629	39,015	2,689,428
1920	319,332	116,508	29,694	37,107	2,544,556
1919	195,620	103,785	26,003	31,652	2,082,787
1918	125,313	67,813	19,144	35,753	2,035,205
1911	14,346	7,719	2,300	1,831	119,573

### b. Tobacco

Smoking is universal among Koreans, so the cultivation of tobacco was found all over the land to meet the large domestic demand. The former Korean Government sought to make tobacco a big item of revenue and issued a tobacco tax law in 1909, which, however, fell far short of expectation. In 1914, a new tobacco tax was initiated by the present regime, and at the same time some limitation was made as to districts in which tobacco factories might be established.

The importance of a State monopoly in tobacco had long been recognized by the authorities, and was at last instituted in the year 1921 with the following exceptions:

1. The manufacture of rough-cut tobacco was allowed as a private business, because if immediately prohibited many licencees would be deprived of their livelihood, and besides, the Government factories were not in a position to fill the public requirements.
2. Leaf tobacco was allowed sale by private dealers for the time being for the good of people accustomed to smoke the leaf whole.
3. Private cultivation of tobacco was permitted to native farmers for their own use in view of the fact that there was a large number of them still licensed to enjoy that privilege.
4. To protect the monopoly no person is allowed to import tobacco in any form, except a limited quantity for private consumption of some particular kind other than those put on sale by the monopoly.

Tobacco manufacture in Korea was undertaken for the first time in 1903 by the Korean-Japanese Tobacco Company, and at the time the monopoly was enforced, there existed some thirty firms at work, the largest among them being the East Asia Tobacco Company which was able to supply nearly 80% of the home demand. The Government then bought out the existing companies, and manufacture of tobacco under the new system was started in July, 1921. The old premises taken over, however, were found inadequately equipped for the work, and temporary improvement had to be effected before it could be suitably commenced. Meantime, as the first

step toward thorough reconstruction, decision was taken to build the most up-to-date factory possible in Taikyu. The building was started in 1922 and completed in 1923.

There are three species of tobacco grown in the country, namely, Korean, Japanese, and yellow or American, of which the first far surpasses the other two in production. The Monopoly factories are situated in four centres, Keijo, Heijo, Taikyu, and Zenshu, and the number of hands employed in them is 2,500 of whom about the half are females. For the protection and relief of the workers, a Mutual Aid Association was established in March, 1922, to give help in case of death, injury, illness, etc., and to provide a bonus for retiring workers. Another association has been organized among themselves with the object of supplying their daily wants on moderate terms.

All tobaccos manufactured by the Monopoly Bureau were first sold to a wholesale company in Keijo with 24 branches and 300 sub-branches, and by it distributed to licensed retail dealers, numbering 60,000, throughout the country, but this system was changed in July, 1931 to direct sales from the Bureau.

#### Tobacco Sales

	1933	1932
Monopoly Cigarettes	3,996,837,000 pieces	3,543,352,000 pieces
.. Cut-tobacco	4,239,250 kwan	3,971,655 kwan
.. Leaf tobacco	327,891 kwan	407,938 kwan
Imports (Japanese Formosan and Foreign tobacco)	86,148 yen	91,290 yen

#### c. Salt

From early times the manufacture of salt in Chosen was chiefly by means of forced evaporation, but the great consumption of fuel made the cost of production too high for the native salt to compete with the cheap Chinese import. In 1907, the Korean Government established an experimental salt field at Shuan near Jinsen for production by means of the

sun's heat. The result was so encouraging that it was decided to make the manufacture a government undertaking, and in 1912 the construction of salterns covering 88 chobu at Shuan and of another larger set of 770 chobu at Kworyo Bay near Chinnampo was completed. Later on these two salterns were enlarged, and their total area reached over 1,200 chobu in 1920. The Government then planned the establishment of more salterns covering 2,600 chobu along the coasts of the three provinces of Keiki, South Heian, and North Heian within seven years from 1921, and of these new areas, 2,474 chobu are completed.

The production of salt is on the increase year by year with the maturing of the pans, and now amounts to 336 million kin a year, though it still fails to meet the domestic needs by over one-third, leaving this balance to be supplied by import. Up to the year 1921 good table-salt had to be imported from Japan and elsewhere, but in that year a refinery was set up at Shuan, and the market for its output proving very favourable, the capacity of the plant was enlarged in 1922.

The production of salt in Chosen is still insufficient for the requirements of the country. In 1933 salt consumed amounted to 518,000,000 kin valued at ¥ 5,750,000, the balance being imported from Japan and foreign countries.

It is to be noted that foreign salt cannot be imported without the authorisation of the Government. The Monopoly Bureau controls its importation and sale.

#### Income From Salt Monopoly (in thousands)

	Kin	Yen
1933	518,000	5,750
1932	477,000	4,300
1931	542,000	4,600
1930	405,000	3,410
1921	114,000	1,120
1911	3,380	180

#### d. Opium

As a result of the strict control by the Government-General, the habit of

opium smoking has been considerably reduced. But, instead of opium, morphine-injection has been indulged in by some vagrants and not a few have become addicts.

The Government-General also prohibited the use of morphine, but, because dishonest merchants supply morphine by various subterfuges, the enforcement of the law is difficult.

The Government-General, therefore, for the sole purpose of reducing morphine addicts, decided to monopolize the manufacture and sale of morphine.

In September 1929 the business of opium purchase was transferred from the Police Bureau to the Monopoly Bureau. Accordingly a morphine manufactory was erected within the compound of the Monopoly factory at Keijo, and the manufacture of morphine was started in March, 1930. The manufactured morphine is sold to designated pharmacies to be used for medical purposes.

Further information with regard to the use of narcotics may be found in the chapter on public hygiene.

#### Morphine and Opium Manufactures

Year	Morphine and other narcotics	Opium for Medical use	Total
1933	424 kg.	kg.	424 kg.
1932	411	10	421
1931	427	12	439
1930	299	11	310

#### Morphine and Opium Sales

Year	Morphine and other narcotics		Opium for medical use		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1933	387 kg.	280,907 yen	8 kg.	959 yen	395 kg.	281,866 yen
1932	411	297,738	6	768	417	298,506
1931	378	274,768	7	818	385	275,586
1930	261	197,231	8	1,011	269	198,242

## 24. National Debt

Prior to 1905, notwithstanding the exhaustion of financial resources, the old Korean Government had never floated a public loan, nor had the Treasury itself any credit on which to do so, even had such been considered. How to rescue the country from its imminent bankruptcy was a burning question, and the authorities at last realized there was no other alternative than to resort to a national loan. So in that year, on the suggestion of Baron Megata, the eminent Japanese financier, exchequer bonds for ¥ 2,000,000 were floated in Tokyo and the proceeds appropriated to balancing the deficit in the annual account. With this as a beginning, loans were successively raised to obtain funds for various enterprises specially demanded at the time, and the total of these loans amounted to some ¥ 32,000,000 in all, of which ¥ 1,500,000 was advanced by the Japanese Government free of interest, and the rest at a low rate of interest by various banks. Moreover, from 1908 onward, loans totalling ¥ 13,000,000 were advanced by the Japanese Government for unlimited periods, and free of interest, to meet the increase in the cost of administration. On the other hand, a public loan service was established to make adjustment of all these obligations, and on the eve of annexation in 1910 the net balance of the national debt stood at ¥ 45,590,000.

As a natural sequel to the annexation, the redemption of the loans made by the Tokyo Government became unnecessary, and the total debt to be borne by the Chosen Administration was thus reduced to ¥ 21,000,000. As the annual revenue of the peninsula, however, was still inadequate to meet the expenditure on various new continuous undertakings, recourse to public loans became unavoidable, and the maximum amount of national bonds issuable by the country was fixed at ¥ 56,000,000, but the imperative need of providing for expansion in public enterprises necessitated increase in the amount each year, especially since 1918, and in 1919 it was fixed at ¥ 178,000,000 and in 1927 at ¥ 605,700,000. The outstanding debts of the country now amount to ¥ 473,000,000 of which ¥ 26,440,000 has been repaid.

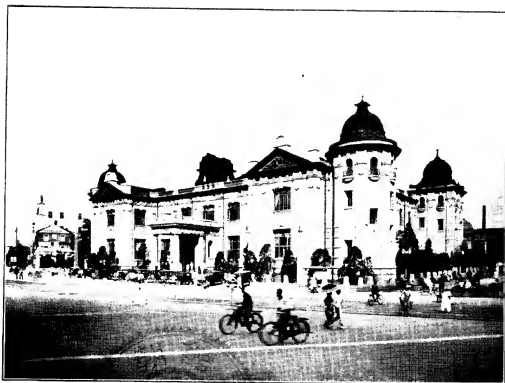
## 25. Economic Progress

Under the regime of the Yi Dynasty both economic and financial conditions of the country fell into such disorder that the national treasury was usually empty and the Government unable to make definite plans for the future. Owing to the lack of a stable currency system, prices fluctuated violently and the people existed in dire poverty. Since the beginning of the Protectorate period much had been done to build the national economy on a sounder basis, but on account of many deep rooted evils it was impossible to obtain quick results. Moreover with bandits and robbers rampant in the country districts, the people feared for their lives and property, and thus any economic progress was slow.

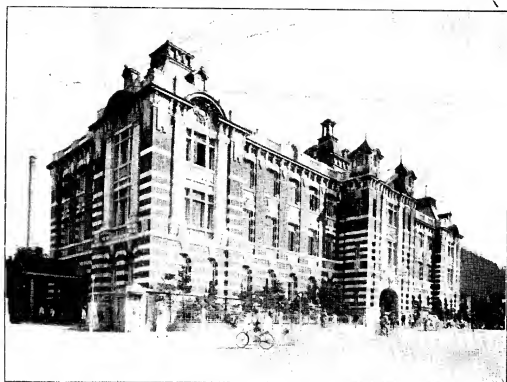
After the commencement of the present regime, the Government-General laid stress upon productive occupations and industrial enterprises and directed its efforts toward the efficient organization of banking and transport facilities. A continual inflow of capital from Japan Proper helped the Government-General in carrying out the national prosperity programme so that the result today is a new aspect in every branch of industry. Trade has developed remarkably. Wealth has increased. National finances are stabilized. The economic progress of the country has been specially worth attention since the outbreak of the European War (1914-18). The following table shows the progress during the last four years as compared with the conditions in 1910, the year of annexation.

(in thousand yen)	1933	1932	1931	1930	1910
Paid up Capital of Corporations:	397,875 :	396,991 :	380,853 :	327,663 :	15,900
Value of Agricultural Products:	920,840 :	829,165 :	700,484 :	753,000 :	157,158
" Forest products :	70,561 :	55,069 :	50,413 :	63,360 :	19,240
" Marine products...	51,378 :	46,264 :	46,578 :	50,129 :	8,166
" Mineral products :	48,301 :	33,747 :	21,742 :	24,654 :	6,068
" Manufactures :	373,900 :	310,837 :	252,925 :	280,964 :	30,964
Trade .....	772,813 :	631,710 :	532,264 :	633,595 :	59,696
Amount of Currency in Circulation .....	73,734 :	88,470 :	85,879 :	72,575 :	29,904
Bank Deposits .....	207,307 :	255,655 :	231,702 :	226,563 :	18,355





Bank of Chosen, Keijo



Main Post Office, Keijo

Manchuria. The Company has been engaged from the beginning in many productive enterprises in co-operation with the Government, and has rendered useful service in the transformation and improvement of Korean agriculture, though at times it has exposed itself to severe criticism.

In 1909 the Bank of Korea was founded in Keijo as a *de jure* central institution capitalized at ¥10,000,000, and to it was transferred all the functions belonging to a central bank hitherto performed by the Dai Ichi Ginko. After the annexation the bank was renamed the Bank of Chosen, Chosen being the ancient name of the country and restored to use under the new regime, and branches were opened by it one after another in important places. Nor was its sphere of activity confined to the peninsula, for many branches were opened in Manchuria where it enjoyed free circulation of its notes, and even entered North China and East Siberia, ending in much more business being done by it in these outside fields than in Chosen itself. The Bank also made loans to China according to the Government policy, and opened an agency in New York with the view of facilitating exchange operations and of utilizing the American money market in the interests of Chosen and Manchuria. Stimulated by the steady expansion of its business, the Bank increased its capital to ¥40,000,000 in 1918, and to ¥80,000,000 in 1920, while recognition was given to increase in its maximum limit of note issue as occasion demanded; but owing to continued business depression the Bank suffered severe losses and was compelled in 1925 to reduce its capital by one-half.

In former times, when there was wide financial disparity between the Japanese and the Koreans, different rules were followed in the establishment of a new bank in Chosen according to whether it was Japanese or Korean. But their business relations becoming closer it was thought advisable to make the rules identical, and, so that co-operation by both peoples might be better facilitated, the regulations relating to banks were revised and unified in 1912.

Since then, encouraged by the economic growth of the people in general, and especially influenced by the war-time boom, many local banks have been established in the country. During this time, however, the agricultural

and industrial banks in existence, though possessing numerous branches, were found much too weak to cope with the increasing demand for funds, their capital all told being only ¥2,600,000. So in 1918 they were all combined and merged into the Industrial Bank of Chosen under special government protection, with a capital of ¥10,000,000, which has since been trebled.

The first clearing house was opened in 1910, and each bank in Keijo became an associate member for the purpose of settling their own commercial notes. Later additional clearing houses were established in Jinsen (Chemulpo) and other large commercial centers—the total number being nine at the present time.

The banking organs have thus made systematic development and are aiding the economic and financial activities of the peninsula. The table below shows the general condition of the business done by the various banks having their head office in Chosen during recent years compared with 1910.

#### Banking (December 1933)

Description	1933	1931	1931	1929	1925	1920	1910
Banks.....	11	15	15	16	18	23	11
Branches.....	163	166	162	154	136	121	59
	(1,000 yen)						—
Capital Subscribed.....	101,075	101,425	101,425	101,425	102,275	143,350	12,550
Capital Paid-up.....	61,871	60,971	60,971	60,971	58,850	79,950	3,430
Government Shares.....	1,963	1,963	1,963	1,963	1,963	3,463	434
Loans by Government.....	85,724	74,324	73,804	74,365	2,832	2,801	2,634
Reserve Fund.....	20,361	18,522	16,374	14,464	7,024	10,083	366
Debentures Issued.....	253,482	260,482	247,558	242,158	135,976	33,450	960
Deposits.....	297,307	255,955	231,795	226,563	217,597	130,357	18,355
Loans.....	562,846	529,632	488,066	548,663	420,361	230,696	49,912
Net Profit.....	2,582	3,120	3,108	3,131	4,592	5,445	335

#### Kinyu Kumiai

In 1907 local credit associations called "Kinyu Kumiai" or Money Circulating Associations were organized on a membership system with the

specific object of accommodating small farmers with necessary funds on easy terms, and each association was granted financial aid by the Government. In 1918 the rules were revised so as to admit of membership being extended to small traders in towns, and in the same year a Kinyu Kumiai Union was formed in each province to supervise the business and to look after the interests of all in the same province. These Provincial Unions are in turn controlled by a central organization in Keijo. The condition of Kinyu Kumiai Unions in 1933 was as follows:—Provincial Unions 13; Members 741; Paid-up Capital 2,633,000 yen; Deposits 66,687,000 yen; Advances 59,492,000 yen; Reserves 395,000 yen. Since its inception the system has been found of great service to middle-class people, so much so that the associations, ten in number at the outset, have multiplied until there are now as many as 685 throughout the country. Up to the end of 1934 the Government has granted subsidies of about four million yen to these associations.

#### Kinyu Kumiai

Year	Associa- tions	Members	Paid-up Capital	Deposits	Advances	Reserve	Net Profit
				(In 1,000 Yen)			
1910.....	120	39,051			779	61	101
1920.....	400	244,374	2,551	10,098	32,336	1,098	462
1930.....	644	671,844	9,010	80,128	123,368	13,133	920
1931.....	663	726,322	9,279	88,775	123,843	13,556	1,480
1932.....	674	831,805	9,362	103,753	127,833	14,316	1,660
1933.....	685	1,003,648	9,871	124,285	133,897	15,647	2,763

Mujin Kaisha (Mutual Credit Corporations) are fully as popular as Kinyu Kumiai (Credit Associations). At present there are thirty-four such corporations with a combined capital of about three million yen and they have already contracted for seventy-seven million yen.

The history of Trust Corporations in Chosen dates from March, 1908, when the Fuji firm opened its business. Encouraged by the war-boom in 1919 a great number of people rushed into this business. In view of the

growing importance the Government enforced regulations on debentures on securities in 1920 and again in June 1931 promulgated a new law to make more thorough the control over all kinds of trust business. Consequently from among the twenty firms then in existence only the Chosen Land Trust and four other corporations obtained formal charters under the new law.

These five trust corporations ran their business with combined capital of about five million yen and hold eight million yen worth of property in trust.

## 27. Currency

In old Korea there existed no definite system of coinage, and a bronze coin called "*yapchun*" was the sole money circulating among the people, but this had the drawback of being subject to frequent fluctuation in market value and proved unfit as the medium of exchange. In 1894 the silver standard was adopted, and seven years later after the example of civilized countries was changed to the gold standard, which, however, was not put into active operation. The Government, driven by financial stress, then started an excessive issue of five cent nickel coins, and with it counterfeiting developed with the result that the credit of the coin fell and stability in the prices of commodities was destroyed. In 1905, when financial reforms were started under the direction of the Japanese financial adviser, the regulations providing for adoption of the gold standard were revised and put into effect the same year. The minting of new coins was then begun and the free circulation of Japanese money officially recognized, while the mischievous nickels were rapidly withdrawn from circulation.

After the annexation the Government decided to make the currency system of Chosen identical with that of Japan. From March, 1911, to the end of 1917, the withdrawal of old Korean coins amounted to ¥ 8,954,000 odd, and it was then estimated that of the coins in circulation amounting to some ¥ 69,600,000, the value of Korean coins was only ¥ 2,502,000. Thus on the first of April, 1918, the Japanese coinage system was enforced

in full in Chosen and the circulation of Korean coins was prohibited after the end of 1920, the Government engaging itself to exchange them for Japanese coins during the succeeding five years, except that the *yopchun* was still recognized for the time being as a subsidiary coin in consideration of their popularity.

As for bank-notes in Chosen, they were first issued by the Dai Ichi Ginko in 1902. Three years later the notes were acknowledged as legal tender and given free circulation in the peninsula, but this privilege of note-issue was turned over to the Bank of Chosen on its foundation in 1909. After 1911 the bank-notes were allowed free circulation in Kwantung Province and the South Manchuria Railway Zone, replacing the Yokohama Specie Bank notes which had been circulating in these districts. In and after 1918 the maximum amount of note-issue against securities and of excess issue was very considerably raised.

At present the currency of Chosen is practically the same as that of Japan, the only difference being that the Bank of Chosen notes take the place of the Bank of Japan notes. The Bank of Chosen notes are issued against gold coin, gold and silver bullion, and Bank of Japan notes, and also against bonds and commercial papers of a reliable nature. The amount of money in circulation, which was only ¥ 29,000,000 at the time of annexation, has increased as shown below :

**Amount of Currency in Circulation (in 1,000 yen)**

	Bank of Chosen		
	Coins	Notes	Total
1910	¥ 9,741	¥ 20,163	¥ 29,904
1919	13,000	121,000	134,000
1920	13,000	85,000	98,000
1925	10,000	74,000	84,000
1930	8,114	64,461	72,575
1931	7,214	78,665	85,879
1932	7,999	80,471	88,470
1933	8,549	65,185	73,734

## 28. Trade

Chosen has a favourable position commercially in the Far East. Surrounded, by Japan to the east, Manchuria and Siberia to the north, and China to the west, its trade can be pushed with advantage in any direction it pleases, once the country is developed enough to do so. Prior to annexation the total trade of Chosen amounted to something like ¥ 50,000,000, but after that it steadily expanded along with the development of traffic services and banking facilities, and especially during the European War great expansion was made to meet the greater demand for Korean products abroad.

The import trade has made constant increase, though not at quite so rapid a rate as the export. After the outbreak of the Great War it suffered a slight depression for a time, but soon recovered owing to the general growth of enterprises promoted by the influx of Japanese funds, as well as to the improved purchasing power of the people, and not only daily necessities but building and other industrial materials were imported in large volume. On the whole, it may be said that the exports consisted of raw materials and the imports of manufactured articles.

Nothing tells the economic power of the country more eloquently than the trade figures. In 1911, the year following the annexation, the total amount of trade reached ¥ 72,000,000, the export trade accounting for ¥ 18,000,000 and the import ¥ 54,000,000, but it had risen in 1919 to as much as ¥ 505,000,000, or ¥ 221,940,000 in export and ¥ 283,000,000 in import, showing respectively twelve and five times the figures for the year 1911. In 1920 the post-war depression set in and the total fell considerably. But in 1921 it began to revive, and in 1929 reached ¥ 768,157,000, showing increase by some nineteen times in export, seven times in import, and ten times in total over the trade of 1911.

Owing to worldwide depression, accompanied by the general fall in prices of goods, the trade in both 1930 and 1931 fell considerably.

In 1933, the total value of trade amounted to ¥ 772,000,000 showing increase of twentyfold in export and sevenfold in import as compared with 1911.

But with the rise of Manchukuo and the return of prosperity the trade with Manchukuo in 1933 rose to ¥81,353,000 of which ¥40,588,000 was the exports and ¥40,765,000 the imports.

Year	Export to			Import from		
	Foreign Countries	Japan	Total	Foreign Countries	Japan	Total
	— (1,000 Yen) —			— (1,000 Yen) —		
1933	52,773	315,854	368,627	64,368	339,817	404,185
1932	29,210	282,144	311,354	61,686	258,670	320,356
1931	12,772	249,026	261,798	52,696	217,770	270,466
1930	25,852	240,694	266,547	88,854	278,194	367,048
1929	32,773	309,891	342,664	107,767	315,325	423,093
1928	32,147	333,829	365,978	118,181	295,839	413,990
1927	28,133	330,791	358,924	113,943	269,473	383,417
1926	24,779	338,175	362,954	123,933	248,235	372,169
1925	24,341	317,288	341,630	105,388	234,623	340,011
1924	22,379	306,660	329,039	97,776	211,817	309,593
1923	20,403	241,262	261,665	98,338	167,452	265,790
1922	17,489	197,915	215,404	95,798	160,247	256,045
1921	20,884	197,393	218,277	75,898	156,483	232,381
1920	27,639	169,381	197,020	106,174	143,112	249,286
1919	22,098	199,849	221,947	98,158	184,918	283,076
1918	18,697	137,205	155,902	43,151	117,273	160,424
1917	20,236	64,726	84,962	31,396	72,606	104,092
1916	14,854	42,964	57,818	22,675	52,459	75,134
1915	9,319	40,901	50,220	18,150	41,535	59,694
1912	5,616	15,369	20,985	26,359	40,753	67,115

Trade of Chosen covers a wide sphere of activity embracing the principal countries of the world. Japan, having by far the largest interests in the peninsula, heads the list with 86% of the export and 84% of the import, making 85% of the total. The order of comparative importance of foreign countries concerned in the trade is: Manchukuo, Kwantung Territory, the United States and China for export, and Manchukuo, China, Kwantung Territory, the United States, Dutch Indies, Asiatic Russia, England and British India for import.



## III. FINANCE AND ECONOMY

Countries	Export to			Import from		
	1931	1932	1933 (1,000 Yen)	1931	1932	1933
Kwantung Province.....	1,975	4,337	2,378	3,684	2,479	1,980
Manchukuo .....	40,588	22,867	8,467	40,765	30,723	31,329
China .....	1,598	947	1,240	5,857	3,772	6,107
Hong-kong .....	364	108	21	17	8	21
British India .....	115	20	8	763	220	357
Straits Settlements .....	222	114	155	127	259	184
Dutch Indies .....	103	48	64	2,137	616	1,486
French Indo-China .....	4	4	33	-	107	25
Asiatic Russia .....	79	67	22	1,144	1,020	262
Philippine Islands .....	42	23	-	271	441	217
Siam .....	9	55	93	327	200	24
England .....	11	2	3	988	1,548	1,313
Germany .....	710	2	4	423	819	1,312
United States .....	2,746	406	122	2,105	5,076	4,552
Australia .....	0	1	3	652	412	32

## Value of Leading Exports in 1931-1933

Articles	1933	1932 (1,000 Yen)	1931
Rice .....	154,700	145,337	138,487
Beans .....	2,685	22,212	14,411
Fish .....	12,158	10,949	9,845
Laver .....	3,452	2,114	2,124
Sugar .....	2,537	3,448	2,649
Apples .....	2,548	1,701	1,670
Hides .....	1,426	1,489	1,391
Fish oil .....	1,177	1,207	1,436
Ginseng .....	274	159	92
Leaf-tobacco .....	1,560	625	730
Timber .....	5,756	2,638	2,232
Seaweeds .....	1,182	921	1,177
Cotton .....	6,499	3,505	2,608
Cocoons .....	1,774	1,270	1,609
Raw silk .....	14,009	11,666	12,015
Tussah silk .....	9,175	7,763	6,984
Cotton cloth .....	6,204	6,507	2,521

	1933	1932	1931
Graphite .....	1,046	692	683
Coal .....	4,602	3,850	3,064
Cement .....	1,596	595	1,251
Gold ore .....	1,882	1,304	1,105
Iron ore .....	1,907	1,081	1,197
Iron .....	8,756	7,346	3,240
Copper .....	5,732	2,516	1,716
Cattle .....	4,261	3,246	2,793
Fertilizers .....	22,607	18,485	8,461

## Value of Leading Imports in 1931—1933

Articles	1933	1932 (1,000 Yen)	1931
Rice.....	1,839	1,771	930
Millet .....	12,787	16,326	7,931
Corn .....	1,140	1,075	212
Beans .....	2,736	1,814	2,129
Flour .....	3,989	3,774	3,804
Sugar .....	5,851	7,645	5,640
Sake .....	1,118	1,160	1,119
Beer .....	2,110	1,730	1,727
Salt .....	2,769	2,294	1,437
Leaf tobacco .....	408	1,105	1,463
Rubber shoes.....	906	1,321	1,599
Paper .....	8,615	6,878	5,816
Coal .....	10,735	7,873	8,521
Cement .....	3,348	2,376	1,725
Ceramics.....	2,912	2,343	2,080
Iron & Steel .....	20,477	14,650	11,846
Machines .....	12,521	8,959	9,389
Timber .....	6,135	4,096	4,879
Raw Rubber .....	2,123	1,287	994
Rubber shoes .....	906	1,321	1,599
Petroleum .....	14,768	14,556	11,333
Matches .....	1,493	1,416	1,229
Ginned cotton & Cotton wadding.....	9,583	6,870	3,362

	1933	1932	1931
Cotton yarn .....	6,800	6,085	4,294
Tussah silk .....	9,412	7,945	7,151
Cotton cloth .....	43,802	30,114	23,788
Hemp cloth .....	1,147	1,204	2,353
Woollen cloth .....	8,528	6,359	4,799
Silk tissue .....	18,445	13,328	10,614
Fertilizers .....	11,453	7,793	8,632
Automobiles & Parts ...	4,818	3,289	3,583
Bicycles & Parts .....	2,623	2,119	1,766

## IV. Education

### 29. Introductory

Korean education of old centred in the study of Confucianism, and had as its ultimate goal the making of public servants. Pupils first entered the "Sohyang," or private common school, found in every town and village, and there they were taught to read and write Chinese ideographs. For a more advanced course, they went to the Han-gyo, or public higher school established in every district, after which they proceeded to the "Songkym Kwan" at Keijo, the highest seat of learning in the country. Graduates from this institution sat for the civil service examination, and successful candidates were eligible for official positions for all time. This system prospered for centuries, but on its abolition in 1894 these old schools continued in name only, with the exception of the Sohyang, which still carried on as before. In 1895 the Korean Government, following the advice and example of Japan, introduced a new educational system, and founded elementary schools throughout the country as well as a few higher schools in Keijo, but these failed to bring about gratifying results owing to insufficiency of the right men for teaching and management. About this time there came into being many private schools, most of which were maintained by foreign Christian missionaries as part of their mission work, and by the year 1925 the number of such schools had increased considerably.

On the advent of the protectorate regime in 1906 steps were taken to reform the existing system, laying particular stress upon elementary education, and this was mainly effected through the agency of Japanese educationists. After annexation, public education in the country was established on modern lines in conformity with the principles set forth in the Imperial Rescript on Education, and year by year new schools were started to keep

pace with the increased desire of Koreans in general for education. While the system in Chosen is similar to that in Japan, the difference in language and customs of the two peoples has necessitated division of the schools into two kinds, as far as elementary instruction is concerned, one for Koreans and the other for Japanese. However, the course of study, qualification of graduates, and connexion with higher schools are now the same for both cases. At present, as educational organs, elementary and secondary, for Koreans there are common schools, higher common schools, and girls' higher common schools, and for Japanese, primary schools, middle schools, and girls' high schools. For the co-education of both races there are normal schools, and industrial schools.

After the government re-organization in 1919 great efforts were put forth for the spread of fuller education, and for greater proficiency and efficiency on the part of educationists. For this purpose, teachers of elementary schools were called to attend periodic courses held in Keijo or elsewhere, or were sent to Japan on tours of observation, and teachers of higher schools were sent to Japan to specialize in their own studies, or ordered abroad to make inquiry into occidental educational conditions. For the supply of secondary school instructors promising candidates are sent to Japan for proper training, while a number of scholars are yearly sent abroad for further study, preparatory to a professorship in the university or other high institution in this land.

As already alluded to, in an old school for Korean children nothing but Chinese writing and classics was taught, and pupils derived from them little practical knowledge of daily life, whereas in founding modern schools these subjects were given much less importance and new subjects, such as arithmetic, geography, the Japanese language, etc., were included in the curriculum. Koreans at first objected to the comparative neglect of their time-honoured studies, and above all regarded with a great deal of suspicion the teaching of Japanese, which was made too much of in their eyes, believing it was being forced on their children in order to supplant their own language, and thus destroy their national characteristics. This misconception prevailed widely among the conservative people, and difficulty

was encountered in enrolling pupils, despite the fact that tuition and textbooks were all free. As a result of the earnest and patient efforts of the authorities to remove all misgivings, the people gradually came to the realization of their true motives, and pupils began to seek modern education in ever increasing number.

### 30. Meiringaku-in (Confucian Institute)

In April 1935, the Government-General, with the object of preserving the ideals and spirit of Confucius and for the cultivation of characteristic oriental morals established the Meiringaku-in (Confucian Institute) in Keigaku-in (formerly known to Koreans as the "Songkyun Kwan") which was from earliest times the highest seat of learning for the study of the Confucian classics. The President of the Keigaku-in was also appointed President of the new institute and many professors of arts and literature in the Keijo Imperial University have been appointed as lecturers.

This institute gives a two years' course in Confucian classics and Confucian doctrines, besides Japanese Language and civics. Candidates are privileged to teach Chinese classics at secondary schools. There is also a post-graduate course of one year for those who desire to continue their studies.

### 31. Reforms in Educational System

Following on the annexation, an educational ordinance and its pertinent regulations were promulgated in 1911 to secure a sound educational system for Chosen. But the passage of ten years wrought so remarkable a change in every aspect of Korean life that the system fell far behind the actual needs of the country. Consequently, in 1920 a special committee was organized to study what reforms could be made in the system in force, and the decision reached by it served as the basis for the formation of a new educational ordinance which was issued in 1922. By the new ordinance not only were more educational facilities provided but the educational



Boys and Girls both receive practical training as well as theoretical

### 32. Elementary and Secondary Schools

Establishment of common schools for Koreans was started in 1906, the first year of the protectorate regime, and by the year 1910 they numbered 100 altogether, including 40 private schools of good standing. After annexation, their number increased annually by leaps and bounds, and the year 1919 saw a total of 482 throughout the land. As they were mostly situated in the towns, common education in rural districts spread but slowly, and to remedy this shortcoming, a plan was formed to augment these organs in the course of four years from 1919 at the rate of at least one school to every three villages, and in 1922 there were about 900 public common schools distributed in the provinces, thus doubling the number for 1919. Provision was made for further increase as far as means would allow, and the number reached 2,221 in 1934.

The first public school for primary education of Japanese in Chosen was founded at Fusan as early as 1877 under the name of Kyoritsu Gakko, and this was followed by the establishment of similar schools in Keijo and a dozen other towns in which Japanese were more or less numerous. The number of schools grew rapidly after the introduction of the protectorate regime until it reached 54 in 1908. At the beginning of the present regime some 120 schools were in existence, but the steady increase brought their number to as many as 485 in the year 1934.

For the secondary education of Korean boys there were in 1934 two public higher common schools in Keijo and one or more in each of the provinces, the total being fifteen. Of these, two were established before the annexation, and the remainder all date from the year 1916 onward. Besides these, eleven similar schools are maintained by individuals or juridical persons, and for the secondary education of Korean girls there are seven public and ten private schools.

As secondary education organs for Japanese boys and girls there are now eleven middle schools and twenty-seven girls' high schools in Keijo and other towns. All the secondary schools have a course of five years for boys and four to five years for girls.



### 33. Normal Schools

Until quite recently there were no regular normal schools, their place being taken by teachers' training courses specially attached to government secondary schools but as these failed to keep pace with the rapid expansion in primary education, a government normal school was started in Keijo in 1921 with a five-year general and a one-year special course. In 1922 a public normal school was founded in South Chusei Province with a course of three years for the training of common school teachers, and the following year found all other provinces following suit. Public Normal Schools in each province were abolished in March, 1930 when the Government Normal schools in Keijo, Heijo and Taikyū were enlarged and improved to meet the increasing need of training teachers. For the supply of female teachers a training course was opened in Keijo Normal School in 1925, and at the same time the training course specially attached to the Girls' Higher Common School in Keijo was dropped.

In the following table comparison is made of the education organs existing at the time of annexation and those of to-day.

**Education Statistics**

Schools	1914		1919		1921	
	Schools	Students	Schools	Students	Schools	Students
Primary School . . . . .	485	81,523	380	42,811	128	15,509
Common School . . . . .	2,221	640,140	482	80,288	172	20,121
Short Course Elementary School . . . . .	384	17,669	—	—	—	—
Middle School . . . . .	11	6,553	5	2,010	1	205
Higher Common School . . . . .	26	14,028	12	3,156	5	819
Girls' High School . . . . .	27	9,020	11	1,905	3	515
Girls' Higher Common School . . . . .	17	5,503	6	687	2	394
Normal School . . . . .	3	2,010	—	—	—	—
Industrial School . . . . .	58	16,229	25	2,843	20	961
Elementary Industrial School . . . . .	92	4,661	73	1,650	3	93
College . . . . .	15	3,982	8	901	5	409

Schools	1934		1941		1944	
	Schools	Students	Schools	Students	Schools	Students
University Preparatory School .....	1	300	—	—	—	—
University .....	1	621	—	—	—	—
Non-Standardized School ...	430	64,417	740	30,247	1,667	71,763
Total .....	3,771	867,305	1,751	184,408	2,006	110,780
Kindergarten .....	287	15,040	21	1,367	6	600

(1) Besides these, the sohrang, old-fashioned native schools principally teaching the Chinese classics and brush-writing, still exist in large numbers throughout the country, but with the growing influence of modern public education they are becoming fewer every year.

(2) Christian Mission and other private schools are included in this table.

### 34. Industrial Schools and Colleges

Industrial education in Chosen is still young. Since the annexation, however, the authorities are paying greater attention to this branch of Korean education, and as nothing is more essential than the cultivation of the habit of industry and economy among the Koreans, whose mentality is generally averse to labour, the work of these schools was so arranged that the practical and not the theoretical side received foremost attention. This arrangement was strongly accentuated in agricultural schools and though at the beginning pupils showed much distaste at the insistence on actual training, they gradually came to realize that there is dignity in manual labour.

In view of the need of industrial development the Government is strengthening its policy of increasing industrial education and besides improving existing vocational and industrial schools increased the total number to 150. These apart from those of college grade are mostly elementary industrial schools and the remainder are agricultural commercial and fishery.

For higher vocational education in Chosen it was provided by law that schools for the purpose should have a course of three or four years, admit those over 16 years of age graduating from a higher common school or having scholarship of equal standard, and give instruction in advanced arts and sciences, but this was not acted upon until 1915, when the spread of secondary education made possible the enforcement of these regulations.

The revision in the educational system in 1922 necessitated also the introduction of reform in the organization of government higher schools, and this was done on the principle of making them equal to those in Japan itself. At present there are five Government Colleges (*Seimon Gakko*), all in or near Keijo. In addition, there are two Public Medical Colleges, one in Heijo and one in Taikyu, eight private institutions of college grade, four maintained by foreign Christian missions.

1. Keijo Law College, formerly called the Law School, was under the control of the Korean Government, having as its object the training of judicial officials. In 1911 it was reorganized and in 1916 raised to its present status. It aims at giving special instruction in law and economics.

2. Keijo Medical College was first established in the days of the Korean Government as a department of the government hospital, and in 1910 was transferred to the hands of the present administration. In 1916 it was raised to its present status, and has in view the training of men in modern medical knowledge and ability.

3. Keijo Technical College has as its object the turning out of high-grade experts and managers for the industrial and engineering development of Chosen. It was founded in 1905 by the former Korean Government, and came under Japanese control in 1910. In 1916 it was raised to its present status, the courses offered being weaving, applied chemistry, civil engineering, architecture, and mining.

4. Suigen Higher Agricultural-Dendrological School gives a special education in agriculture and forestry. The school was originally attached to the Model Farm at Suigen and was opened in 1906. After the annexation great improvement was made in its organization, and in 1918 it was raised to its present status, the work being divided into two courses, agricultural and dendrological.

5. Keijo Higher Commercial School had its origin in the Keijo branch of the Oriental Association School founded in 1907, becoming independent of the mother institution in Tokyo ten years later, with the special object of turning out men of affairs needed for the business development of this country. In 1921 the institution was reorganized under its present name,

and in 1922 was transferred to the Government.

### 35. University

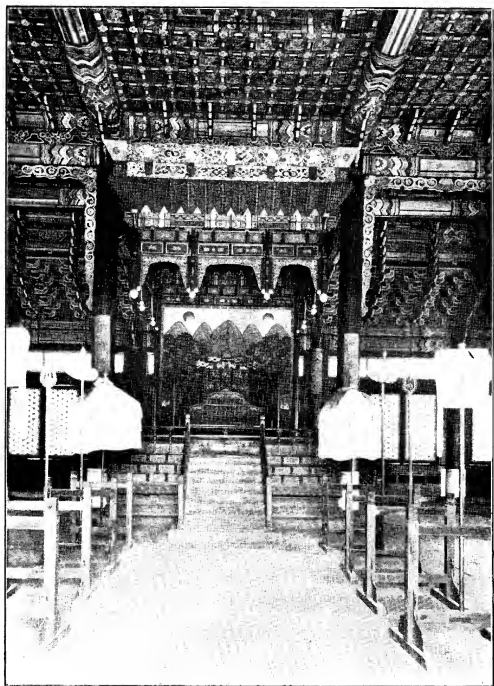
The plan of establishing a State University in Keijo was launched in 1922. As preliminary work a preparatory school was built in Seiryori, an eastern suburb of the city, and this school was opened in May, 1924. The period of study is two years, the work being divided into two courses, literary and scientific. The entrance qualification is completion of the full course of a middle school or higher common school. The university itself, located in the north-east of the city, was opened in May, 1926, with graduates of the preparatory course as nucleus. It comprises, law, literature, and medical colleges and the study of Oriental institutions, culture, and medicine will be a feature of the University. Over 600 students now attend the lectures.

### 36. Mission Schools and Other Private Schools

The Government-General appreciates the education work of the foreign missionaries for the younger generation of this country. From their first arrival in the country some fifty years ago they established schools of elementary grades which have been gradually increased until now they have schools of college grade. They may be said to have been the pioneers of modern education here. The present work of the missions in education will be seen in the following table.

**Mission Schools, December, 1934**

	Colleges	Higher common	Girls' Higher common	Non- Standardized	Total
Presbyterian . . . . .	1	—	—	15	16
North Methodist . . . . .	1	2	2	4	9
South Methodist . . . . .	—	1	3	—	4
United Presbyterian and Methodist . . . . .	2	—	—	1	3
Total . . . . .	4 <sup>8</sup>	3	5	20†	32



Former Throne Hall of Tokju Korean Palace

3. Text books on morals shall be so compiled as to lay greater stress on example than precept.

Accordingly, a sub-committee was appointed for each item of inquiry, and for the writing of the Korean syllabary ten eminent scholars were specially chosen and entrusted with the task. It may be mentioned in explanation that Korean writing had never been brought under a uniform method, and although it was systematized for school use in 1912 there was still need for study and improvement, hence the importance of appointing the above committee. In this way, compilation of the revised text books was undertaken in the hope of their being brought up to date in response to the needs of the times.

The total number of all text books required prior to the year 1919 was no more than a million, but, increasing very rapidly with the annual growth in school attendance, it reached over 2,660,000 in 1921, and 4,460,000 in 1923, after which, however, the demand affected by the hard times, fell to 2,955,000 in 1930. But as a result of the steady increase in number of public common schools in both urban and rural districts it rose again to 4,617,000 in 1933.

### **38. Spread of Japanese Language**

After the annexation the universal use of the Japanese language was particularly emphasized, and Korean common schools were required to allot 9 to 12 hours a week to the language and also to make fair use of it in teaching other subjects, while higher schools were encouraged to use it as the ordinary medium for giving instruction in addition to making it one of the subjects of study. Night schools and classes for the teaching of Japanese to young men in the country were also formed in large number. Fortunately, the marked aptitude of Koreans for linguistic study, and the general interest in it shown by the people, have greatly aided the work. The proportion of Koreans more or less conversant with the language to the entire population was 7 per 1,000 in 1913; 33 in 1922; 76 in 1929 and 80 in 1933.

### **39. Encouragement of Korean Language Study Among Japanese Officials**

It goes without saying that knowledge of the Korean language is very useful for Japanese in dealing with Koreans, since in many cases grievous misapprehension arises from the lack. The Government, therefore, has specially encouraged Japanese officials in constant touch with the people to learn the language, and in 1921 introduced the system of giving extra pay to those proving themselves efficient. To qualify for this privilege the candidate must pass an examination held every year, and the number of successful candidates so far is 4,500 of whom some have been certified proficient without examination.

### **40. Koreans Studying in Japan**

In 1922, the regulations for Korean students in Japan were revised, thereby giving more freedom and encouragement to those going there to pursue their studies. At present they number about 4,000 the majority of whom are in Tokyo. Those sent by the Government, however, are comparatively few, numbering two at present. They are generally chosen from among candidates finishing a secondary school course in Chosen or already studying in Japan at their own expense. As a matter of course, these students are not only supplied with necessary funds by the Government during the period they are in the colleges to which they have been sent, but on graduation they are offered positions in official or educational circles.

### **41. Education of Koreans Beyond the Frontier**

Koreans living beyond the frontier now reach about a million and are largely found in communities of their own on the Manchukuo side of the Yalu and Tumen, in South Ussuri, and alongside the Chinese Eastern

Railway in Manchuria. In olden times Koreans were prohibited by the Government from crossing the two rivers mentioned, so as to avoid all occasion of trouble and confusion on the frontier, and anyone doing so was condemned to death by the "across river" law.

Fifty years ago the enforcement of this ban became lax and the people took advantage of this to go over the frontier in increasing numbers. Although these emigrants were honest peasants in general, they had very few chances of enjoying the benefits of civilization as they usually settled down in out-of-the-way regions, and their life in general was one of great hardship and insecurity owing to the presence of Chinese bandits and vagabond Koreans. So the Government decided to make provision for their protection as well as for their enlightenment.

In July, 1908, the Government founded a common school in Lung-Ching-Tsun, Chienao, as the first of its kind for the education of Koreans in the borderlands. This was followed, after annexation, by the erection of similar schools in several important places, and to them volunteer teachers were sent, free text-books supplied, and subventions granted to the amount of ¥ 224,000 in the year 1933.

## 42. Art Exhibitions

Korean arts, though they show a brilliant record in the Koryo Era, began to decline in later years owing to the baneful effects of misgovernment, and toward the end of the Yi Era they fell into a most miserable condition. In recent years, however, signs of revival have appeared with the progress of general culture in the peninsula.

The authorities perceiving this new tendency, drew up a plan for encouraging the advancement of Korean arts, and in January, 1922, issued regulations providing for an art exhibition to be held once a year, the exhibits to be art of the oriental and western schools, and the judging committee to be composed of noted connoisseurs, both Japanese and Korean. The first exhibition was held in Keijo in June following, the exhibits numbering 217, attracting 2,800 visitors, and succeeding exhibitions were





Inlaid Silver Vase from Shokoji Temple near Juntan



"Four Direction" Stone Buddha near Keishu

vation in a register, new discoveries to be reported without delay, and official sanction to be obtained for their removal, repair, or disposal. The number finding place in the register so far totals 385, while those put in repair and maintained at national expense or by government aid number 151, comprising mausoleums, mounds, monuments, edifices, pavilions, storeyed-gates, stone images, etc.

In August 1933 an ordinance was promulgated for the preservation of treasures, historical remains, places of special scenic beauty and natural mementoes. The purpose was to preserve anything found in Chosen useful as of historical interest or as models of art. Treasures in this ordinance mean buildings, books, calligraphies, paintings, sculptures, art manufactures and such; historical remains mean shell-mounds, ancient mausoleums and the ruins of temples, castles and porcelain kilns and similar remains; Places of scenic beauty mean all places of special historical interest as well as of scenic beauty; natural mementoes are special animals, plants, rocks and minerals of historical interest or valuable as models of art or for scientific research.

The present ordinance provides that the Governor-General, after due inquiry to the Society for the Preservation of Treasures, shall specify them and restrict their exportation to Japan Proper or to foreign countries. The owners of treasures have also been made responsible, by order of the Governor-General, to bring them for exhibition for a period not exceeding one year in the art museum of the Prince Yi Household or any government or public museum. Change of the original forms of such treasures and any act detrimental to their preservation are also restricted. Under the new regulations 242 art objects were designated, of which 20 pavilions, 146 stone pagodas and images, 33 sculptures, 7 art manufactures and 2 ancient documents were designated as national treasures.

The Koreans in prehistoric times preserved the shells after consuming the edible part of shell-fish. These shells have been found piled up sometimes as high as five or six feet and occasionally mixed with primitive implements of stone, clay, bone or horn. Sometimes human bodies have been discovered buried in the mounds. The most famous shell mounds

that have been excavated are those in Kinkai and Yuki.

The Korean arts originally developed with Buddhism as their inspiration. In the palmy days of Korean Buddhism various styles of architecture came into being, and not a few of the buildings remaining are now found very valuable as material for the study of ancient oriental arts. Even so, most of them were being allowed to fall into decay, so the Government arranged to have them properly cared for.

The Museum in which many treasures of ancient art are preserved, stands in the grounds of the Keifuku or North Palace, Keijo. It was established at the time of the Products Exhibition held in 1915 to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the present regime. The exhibits are classified according as they are illustrative of the institutions, customs and manners, literature, religions, and arts of ancient Korea, and they now number 13,263, including fine specimens of Japanese, Chinese, and Indian work.

Visitors to the Museum in Keijo during 1933 numbered 41,371 including 695 foreigners.

The Archeological Museum in Keislin is of considerable importance in the study of early Korean arts and sciences. Many objects of great value have been discovered in and near this ancient capital of Silla. Among the things exhibited in the museum, the most famous are golden crowns and jade-ornaments which have been excavated from the "Golden Crown Mausoleum" in recent years.

In 1933, this museum was visited by 25,307 persons of whom 114 were foreigners.

## **45. Meteorological Observatories**

Meteorological observation in Chosen was first introduced by Japan in 1904. The central observatory was established at Jinsen and has branches at Keijo, Pusan, and eleven other centres, but as the country is still regarded as insufficiently served because of the great diversity of its physical features, certain municipalities, counties, and police stations are directed to conduct simple forecasts. There are at present 131 auxiliary and 100 minor

observation points established in lighthouses, at local agricultural experimental stations and other places to forecast storms and to measure the rainfall.

The Observatory at Jinsen, through the Keijo Wireless Station, broadcasts in English three times a day the weather conditions at various places and storm warnings. The Keijo Radio Station (J. O. D. K.) also twice a day broadcasts similar news from North China, Manchuria and the chief centres in Japan Proper in addition to those in Chosen. Thus from August 1932 meteorological conditions and weather forecasts from many districts are heard immediately after the general news broadcast in the evening, gathered from the reports published by the local observatories at Fusan, Fuku, Jinsen, Keijo, Heijo, Gensan, Shingishu, Joshin and Chukochin. The Jinsen Observatory has its own wireless through which it receives by long wave meteorological news from Tokyo Central Observatory, Kobe Imperial Marine Observatory, Okinawa, Dairen, and Oomari, and since August 1933 by short wave reports from China, the South Seas and Siberia. The Meteorological Observatory publishes and distributes detailed annual reports with charts of weather conditions, rainfall and other observations collected from various reporting stations.

The Calendar for popular use among Koreans is also compiled by the Meteorological Observatory. Previous to 1912 a lunar calendar was prepared in the style of that used in China, but thereafter the lunar dates were incorporated in the solar Calendar in consideration of the living conditions of the Koreans whose plans had depended so largely on the moon.

## **V. Jinja and Religions**

### **46. Jinja**

The veneration of her illustrious dead in places specially dedicated to their memory has been a national custom of Japan for ages past, and the state ceremonies for this purpose are treated by the Government as distinct from those of a purely religious nature. As Jinja are placed on sites consecrated to the memory of ancestors of the race, among whom are many who have contributed distinguished service to the Imperial Throne, they are the centres of the respect of the people, and instil in the minds of all healthy national pride and in their hearts wield a profound influence.

In August 1915, regulations were promulgated relating to Jinja to be established in Chosen and prescribed the form of the rites to be observed. The dignity of the Jinja depends on the character of the officials in charge and as their duty is to influence public morality, most serious attention is paid to the selection of those officials. Rules for the establishment of lesser Jinja in the smaller country communities were issued in November 1915. In March, 1934 there were 51 Jinja and 215 lesser Jinja with 51 specially appointed Officials in charge. The greatest of these is the Chosen Jingu, constructed on the heights of Nansan, Keijo, at which Ama-terasu O-mikami, the grand ancestress of the Imperial Family, and also the late Emperor Meiji, who founded modern Japan, are venerated as national guardians for all Chosen. The erection was started in 1918 and completed in September, 1925, under national expenditure, and the consecration ceremonies were observed on the 15th October, 1925. Thus the 17th October of each year is a date of special ceremonies for which occasions the Imperial Throne deigns to despatch an Imperial Messenger.

## **47. Korean Ancestral Ceremonies**

At present there are eight Memorial Halls and ninety eight Mausoleums of the founders and other famous rulers of the ancient kingdoms in Chosen. At each of these Halls and at six of the Mausoleums a steward is stationed to perform sacrificial ceremonies in spring and autumn every year and to observe various other functions. These stewards are selected from among the descendants of the kings thus revered. In this manner the Government-General is maintaining respect for the Korean custom of worshipping the ancestors. For preserving the dignity of these Memorial Halls and Mausoleums large numbers of guards have been stationed to watch and prohibit pasturing, farming or woodcutting within their precincts. The Government-General also officially recognizes the native shrines sacred to the memory of ancient sages and scholars. These shrines number 44, and annual sacrifice is offered at each of them.

## **48. Religions**

### **a. Korean Religions**

The entry of Buddhism into Chosen, according to Korean tradition, was about 370 A. D. It was originally introduced from China by a priest bringing with him a Buddhist image and the Sacred Books, and flourished greatly during the period of Silla and Koryu under the patronage of each dynasty. The religion, however, was subjected to great persecution on the rise of Yi Dynasty, when the building of temples was prohibited, the number of priests limited, and members of good families forbidden to enter the priesthood. At last it fell into disrepute and lost its hold on the populace, its priests were treated as no better than mere mendicants, and its temples and monasteries, many of which offered the best examples of ancient Korean architecture, were left in ruins or allowed to decay. Such was the decline of Buddhism which had played a most

significant role in the development of Korean culture, but this state of affairs ceased to continue after the annexation, for in September, 1911, a new religious ordinance was promulgated, removing former restrictions, giving freedom of propagation, protection to temples, and raising the status of the priesthood. Thus the cult began to revive after lying at a very low ebb for hundreds of years. At present there are 31 head and 1,338 branch temples with 5,712 priests, 1,080 nuns and 128,000 adherents including 13 Japanese.

There exist several religions of native origin though they are not recognized by the State as having the true marks of religion. Among them are the Tendo-kyo and the Jiten-kyo, each a mixture of Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism, the Taikyoku-kyo and the Jindo-kyo which worships Dankun, commonly accepted as the originator of the Korean race, and other sects which are simply superstitious beliefs. In prosperity, the Tendo-kyo leads with a following of about 80,000. The rest are hardly worth mentioning.

As in many countries, the vicious custom of mixing up religion and politics prevailed in Chosen. During the four centuries of the Koryo era Buddhism exercised so baneful an influence over politics that its decline and downfall were largely due to that fact. This abuse is more clearly in evidence in the case of the Tendo-kyo, founded sixty years ago, for its founder was executed by the Government "for seducing the people by evil teaching," and his successor also met the same fate on account of his participation in the Tonghak rebellion in 1894. These and other instances show that the entry of religion into statecraft was no rare occurrence in Chosen, so it is not surprising that the independence agitation in 1919 carried with it a religious colouring.

## **b. Religions From Japan**

Shintoism (Way of Gods), the indigenous cult of Japan existing from earliest times, is a form of nature and ancestor worship with simple rites peculiar to itself, but its propagation in Chosen does not date very far back and its activities have chiefly been among Japanese residents. Of the several sects introduced, the Tenri-kyo and Konko-kyo are found the most

vigorous, especially the former, and, finding it necessary to work among Koreans as well, it has established a preachers' training institute in Keijo. At the end of 1933 the temples of all such sects in Chosen numbered 244, preachers 597, and believers more than 88,239 of whom 15,817 were Koreans and 19 foreigners.

Of Japanese Buddhist sects, the Shin-shu was the first to start propaganda in Chosen, and its priests entered Fusan, the first and nearest port to Japan. Later, as other important ports were opened to trade, three other sects, the Jodo-shu, Sodo-shu, and Nichiren-shu, sent men into the country, and after the annexation minor sects became eager to follow their example. At present there are nine sects working throughout the land, and at the end of 1933 their preaching houses numbered 441, priests 918, temples 123, and believers 241,808, of whom 8,276 were Koreans and 58 foreigners. As with Shintoism, their mission was primarily for Japanese, but in recent years they have begun to extend their work among the Korean population, and have founded educational and charitable institutions in some few centres.

### c. Christianity

Propagation of Christianity in Chosen owes its origin to an official mission sent to Peking by the Korean king in the latter half of the 18th century, which brought back with it a Roman Catholic Bible and other Christian books. With the central province as its stronghold Roman Catholicism gradually spread into the south, but as its doctrine ran counter to the native custom of ancestor-worship, it was placed under a ban in the reign of King Seiso, that is, in 1784, when its converts were subjected to persecution, and its literature confiscated or denied entry. Though the ban was relaxed at times, it repeatedly met with great opposition and made little headway.

The first foreign missionary to enter the once hermit kingdom was a Frenchman named Pierre Maubant, who in 1833 made his way into Keijo and he was soon followed by two comrades. Owing to their devoted efforts the number of converts steadily increased, and the Government, alarmed at the rapidity with which the new faith gained influence among the people, issued a prohibition law in 1839, which led to the arrest and torture of



converts, irrespective of sex or age, and many were even put to death, but nothing daunted, the evangelists still pursued their work. Not only did they endeavour to win souls through their teaching, but they printed and distributed tracts, and established schools and dispensaries, so that by the year 1863 the number of converts reached as high as 18,000, including not a few persons in authority, and at the same time the attitude of the Government toward them became much more lenient.

At the beginning of 1866 a Russian warship appeared at Gensan and demanded the opening of trade with Chosen. The Korean Government, not knowing what to do at this unwelcome event, desired the French missionaries to intervene, promising to give them unstinted freedom in their evangelistic work as a reward. At this juncture a strong anti-Christian feeling arose among the high Korean authorities, and to reinforce it news was received that a wholesale massacre of Christians was being carried out in Peking and that the dreaded Russian vessel had suddenly vanished from sight. On this the Regent, having nothing to fear, changed his policy and decided to follow the reported Chinese example. He revived the prohibition law for the extirpation of all Catholics in the country, and it is said that during the persecution which followed, 30,000 people were martyred, including some French missionaries. After 1873, however, when the despotic Regent retired into private life, the Catholic mission began to recover its lost influence, and in 1882 religious freedom was fully recognized as a result of diplomatic relations being established between Chosen and foreign nations.

It was in 1885 that Protestantism was first introduced into Chosen. In that year Dr. H. N. Allen, medical missionary of the American Presbyterian Church, North, reached this country, to be followed in the coming year by Dr. H. G. Underwood, of the same Church, and the Rev. H. G. Appenzeller and Dr. W. B. Scranton of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and these pioneers started churches, schools, and hospitals in Keijo, Heijo, and other towns. Subsequently, men from these and other missions arrived one after another, and to-day there are a dozen denominations of Protestantism engaged in the work of evangelization, and they apparently surpass Roman

Catholicism in influence. The most flourishing is the Presbyterian Church, the Methodist coming next.

According to the latest Government returns, there are 112 Roman Catholic Missionaries with 95,520 believers; 135 Presbyterian missionaries with 239,235 believers; 65 Methodist missionaries with 48,327 believers; 26 Anglican missionaries with 6,390 believers; 1 Greek Orthodox missionary with 214 believers; 12 Seventh Day Adventist missionaries with 4,758 believers; 1,260 believers in the Holiness Mission; 24 missionaries with 6,523 adherents in the Salvation Army and 1,831 believers in the Independent Church. There are also 7,622 Japanese Christians in Chosen.

When Prince Ito was appointed first Resident-General in 1906 he saw the wisdom of co-operating with foreign missionaries for the true welfare of the Koreans, and so tried to come into close and cordial contact with them. He was on particularly good terms with Bishop M. C. Harris of the Methodist Church, North, and in one of the interviews with the Bishop the Prince said that, while of course he would attend to all political affairs, he should look to the missionaries for the spiritual guidance of the people, so that both working with mutual trust and assistance they might be able to fulfil their task.

When the wide-spread disturbance broke out in March, 1919, among the signatories of the independence declaration were a number of Korean Christian pastors and leaders, while the agitators included many professing Christians, and grievous misconception arose between Christian and non-Christian folk. This being a matter of great concern to the authorities earnest efforts were made to bring about a sympathetic understanding between these people, and opportunities were taken to convince the Christian side of the impartial attitude of the Government toward Christianity.

## 49. Administration of Religious Affairs

In regard to the administration of religious affairs in Chosen, a new office called the Religious Affairs Section was instituted in the Government-General in 1919, and in the following year the regulations relating to

religious propagation were revised, whereby various procedures were greatly simplified and vexatious restrictions removed. Another reform effected in the meantime was the extension of the privilege to religious bodies to establish themselves as foundational juridical persons. Hitherto most church properties had been registered in the name of private individuals, and the method was attended with great disadvantage to those held responsible for them. Consequently, foreign missionaries long desired to have their mission properties recognized as legal persons, and this the Government finally decided to allow. In February 1932, The Religious Affairs Section was amalgamated with the Social Affairs Section.

## **VI. Charity and Relief**

### **50. Government Undertakings**

Of the relief works undertaken by the authorities the more important comprise succour of sufferers from natural calamities, protection of the homeless sick or dying, alms to the decrepit, invalid, crippled, and disabled, care of orphans, education of the blind and deaf-mutes, etc., and for each of them a relief fund has been founded with the aid of the Imperial bounties granted on special occasions.

Formerly, treatment of homeless persons found sick or dying devolved upon the nearest town or village office. This was rarely any great burden in the country districts owing to the infrequency of such cases, but it was far otherwise in the cities and towns where the passage of strangers is more frequent, and the only cities provided with relief stations for the purpose were Keijo, Jinsen, and Taikyu. The authorities, therefore, encouraged benevolent persons, whether secular or religious, in the larger towns to establish private institutions of the same kind by promising to give them financial help, and homes for the vagrant sick now exist in Keijo and twenty-two other centres. Up to 1933 the Government-General has granted subsidies of nearly 200,000 yen.

For the nurture and education of orphans, the blind and deaf-mute, the Saisei-in or Charity Asylum in Keijo, was established in 1921 with a portion of the Imperial donation granted at the time. Since its foundation the Asylum has taken in 1,236 orphans in all, the inmates in 1933 numbering 257, mostly Koreans. They are given a training in agriculture on the farm attached to the institution after finishing the common school course of six years. In the blind and deaf-mute department, three years training in acupuncture and massage for the blind and five years in sewing for the deaf-mutes is given to fit them for self-support, and no obligatory term

of service is imposed on them after their graduation. The blind number 35 at present and the deaf-mutes 60.

In August 1932, His Majesty the Emperor graciously granted 75,000 yen which shall continue for three years for the free treatment works. With this Imperial grant the Government-General formed a budget, adding 81,247 yen from its own treasury, and started the work from October the same year.

Free treatment of the needy sick is taken up by each government hospital in Keijo and provincial towns as part of its work, and for remote parts of the country, doctors from the nearest provincial hospital are sent out. Similar care is also taken for Koreans living beyond the frontier and lacking in medical provisions, and in 1918 a charity hospital was especially established in Chientao for their welfare. In 1933, there were over two million free treatments, including fifty thousand treated in the hospitals.

Reformatory work in Chosen is of very recent origin, and regulations relating to it were issued in September, 1923, resulting in the establishment of a reformatory at Yeiko near Gensan under the name of Yeiko Gakko. At present the number of its inmates is 94 (6 Japanese and 88 Koreans), and they are given a training in carpentry, farming, or fishing, in addition to an ordinary schooling.

Chosen has been subject to catastrophies on a great scale. Perhaps not so great as the floods of China and the earthquakes of Japan, but sufficient to cause much loss of life and much suffering. Affected either by heavy rains or by serious droughts different districts have, at various times, experienced famine, especially in earlier days, before the advent of quick communications.

To avoid these experiences has been one of the chief efforts of the present administration. Afforestation tending to regulate and control the flow of rain waters, and irrigation to retain and restrain the waters, is doing something towards the solution of the problem, while improved communications have prevented the loss of life, hitherto inevitable because of the impossibility of transporting food to stricken places. Much remains to be done, as serious floods are still experienced, for besides actual loss at the time,

many people lose their livelihood and are in danger of starvation.

Every time a serious calamity occurs in Chosen some amount, according to the extent of damage, is donated from the Privy Purse for the relief of the stricken people, and this has been done many times since the annexation. In 1933, such Imperial donation amounted to ¥ 244,000. At the same time the Government-General granted a subsidy of nearly a hundred thousand yen toward the relief of these sufferers.

The Government-General has approached the problem from two points. Firstly, from the fundamental necessity of afforestation and riparian control and secondly, from the necessity of affording immediate relief to those suffering from such calamities.<sup>2</sup>

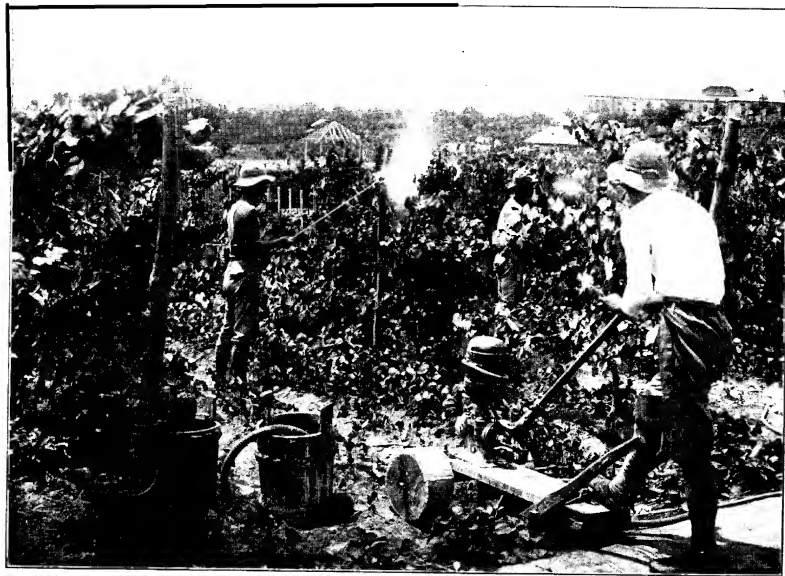
With both these points in view the Government-General has drawn up a budget of ¥ 57,726,200, and, together with a subsidy of 64 per cent. of the cost from the Home Treasury, is organizing a three-year plan of relief work, which includes flood and sand-drift prevention, to take effect from 1931. The plan hopes to develop the communications and industries of the country by completing 80% of the roadways, to construct eleven fishing harbours, to improve twelve more rivers and thus to bring more land under effective cultivation.

These works are likely to be of great advantage to the country as a whole, and are immediately useful in providing employment and the means of livelihood for those suffering from famine.

During the first and second years of the plan about eight million persons (working days) on famine relief labour were employed and four million yen was paid for wages.

During the same period flood and sand-drift prevention work was carried out over a total area of about ten thousand chobu, and work is progressing in other lines of the plan.

Owing to more severe depression in subsequent years the policy was found inadequate to meet the need. Therefore emergency works with a special budget of 5,972,000 yen were started in 1932 for three consecutive years and this fund is to cover the expenses for road and river improvements, and fishing harbour construction.



Grapes grow well but require protection against insect pests

many secret cases scattered over the country. Therefore it is conjectured that the total number may possibly be some 15,000. There are four leper asylums, one maintained by the Government and three by British and American missionaries.

### **Government Charity Hospital for Lepers at Shoroku Island, South Zenra Province**

This was founded in February 1917 and is maintained by the Government-General. It should be borne in mind that the work was begun with aid from the Imperial charity funds provided specially for treating lepers in Chosen. By the end of 1933, there were 1,259 persons accommodated at this hospital. The doctors and staff are doing their best to give them humane and effective treatment. They also teach those who are in the earlier stages of the disease how to care for those in the more advanced stages and assign them farm work, rabbit raising, housecleaning, cooking and gardening. For these services some remuneration is given. Their food consists of rice, barley, wheat, millet, fresh vegetables, fish, meat, and when necessary cod liver oil is added to their usual menu for special nourishment. The hospital consists of several houses and under each roof there live about ten patients from among whom a headman is elected. This headman is responsible for the care of the patients and for the supervision of the home, so that they are living like a family, working harmoniously together. To give them mental recreation a hall has been built and from time to time lecturers are invited to give talks for their mental and spiritual refreshment. Musical instruments and material for games are given them, and flowers and trees are provided for them to cultivate. They are especially encouraged in outdoor games. Once or twice a year they have a sports day. An exhibition of their hand-made goods is also held to entertain their guests as well as to amuse themselves.

### **Leper Asylum at Taikyu**

Founded in March 1913 at the outskirts of the town by Dr. A. G. Fletcher. Patients numbered 477 at the end of 1933.



### **Biederwolf Leprosarium at Reisui**

Founded in February 1911 by Dr. R.M. Wilson at the outskirts of Koshu (Kwangju) but in February 1926 moved to the outskirts of Reisui, South Zenra Province. Inmates numbered 899 in December, 1933.

### **Fusan Leper Asylum**

Founded March, 1911 by the late Dr. C. H. Irvin and now managed by Rev. J. N. McKenzie. Inmates 771 at the end of 1933.

### **Imperial Grants and Subsidies in aid of Lepers**

The last three leper asylums are maintained chiefly by subscriptions sent from the American Mission to Lepers and by contributions collected from the charitable. Each asylum is honoured by the yearly grant of ¥500 from the Imperial Household Department a grant which has been continued since 1925, as an encouragement to the workers of the various nationalities in their self-sacrificing work in the relief of sufferers from this loathsome disease. Moreover Her Majesty the Empress Dowager, who is deeply concerned over the pathetic plight of the lepers, has graciously bestowed a special grant for each asylum of ¥1,000 a year from 1930, which will be continued for five years. In addition to the above Her Majesty the Empress Dowager most graciously granted, on the 10th November, 1932, ¥2,500 to the Government Charity Hospital for Lepers, ¥1,500 each to the Taikyū Leper Asylum and the Fusan Leper Asylum, and ¥3,000 to the Biederwolf Leprosarium, for the consolation and relaxation of the patients. In recognition of their valuable and faithful service for the sake of the lepers in Chosen, Dr. A. G. Fletcher, Dr. R. M. Wilson, Rev. J. N. McKenzie, and Dr. S. Yazawa (of the Government Charity Hospital for Lepers) were honoured by the bestowal of Silver Vases and a pecuniary gift of ¥35 each, while Mr. Pak Saing Too of the Government Charity Hospital and Mr. Kim Soo Hong of the Fusan Leper Hospital received ¥50 each.

The Government-General has also been giving a subsidy for work with

the lepers since the year 1923 amounting to more than ¥ 60,000 per year distributed according to the number of patients under treatment. Apart from this monetary help the Government-General makes free distribution of the special medicines known as "Chaulmoogra oil" and "Chaulmoogra ethyl ester" and tablets, all of which are manufactured by the Government-General. In this manner the Government and the foreign missionaries are working in harmonious co-operation.

### **Society for Prevention of Leprosy**

In December 1932, a new society called the Society for the Prevention of Leprosy was organized as a Zaidan Hojin (Legal Foundation) by leading citizens of Chosen. The Society is under the patronage of His Excellency Governor-General Ugaki. The aim of the society is to assist the Government to eradicate this dreadful disease by the slow but steady process of segregation of wandering lepers. The society drew up a plan to contribute to the Government, lands, buildings and equipment suitable for a leper colony for the accommodation of about 3,000 wandering lepers. Through a country wide financial campaign arousing unprecedented sympathy among the people and the generous assistance of the Government the result was an unexpected success. Accordingly in March 1933 the Government announced that Shorokuto (Little Deer Island) had been selected for the new leper colony. Here the climate is mild and there are large tracts of fertile farmland, plenty of fresh water; and the island is conveniently located for communication with the mainland. Later about one million tsubo of land with houses was purchased from the inhabitants of the island. In addition, there is on this island about four hundred thousand tsubo of Government property in the site of the Government Charity Hospital for Lepers. Therefore, this island with a total area of about one million four hundred thousand tsubo is available for the treatment of lepers. On the 1st of March 1933 Her Majesty The Empress Dowager, deeply concerned in the welfare of lepers, graciously bestowed on the new leper colony a special grant of ¥ 10,000 a year for three years beginning with 1933, and on the 27th April 1933 His Highness Prince Yi also graciously

granted, ¥2,000,000 a year for the same period.

In addition there are subsidies from the National Treasury to the amount of ¥1,000,000 for the year 1933, and from the provincial governments of ¥170,000 for three years. According to the latest reports the amount of subscriptions from the people reached ¥1,225,433 of which ¥925,157 has already been paid. With this fund the society has drawn up a budget of ¥1,595,000 to complete the necessary equipment which will be handed over to the Government-General within three years.

#### Charity and Relief Organizations, 1933

Name	Number	Inmates	Budget for 1934
Orphanages .....	43	6,237	¥ 267,595
Schools for blind and deaf-mutes .....	7	342	90,856
Asylums for the aged and poor .....	18	2,285	251,106
Homes for sick vagrants .....	23	8,642	142,989
Dispensaries .....	63	697,467	508,140
Leper Asylums .....	4	3,406	287,352
Homes for Ex-convicts .....	27	953	145,222
Total .....	185	719,332	¥ 1,696,260

## **VII. Industries**

### **53. Agriculture**

Chosen is essentially an agricultural country, eighty-three per cent. of the entire population being engaged in agricultural pursuits of one kind or another. A mountainous country, like Japan, with few large plains, there is yet enough arable land not only to feed the people but also to permit of the export of much of its produce. Moreover, the soil, though not very fertile, is still fertile enough to support a thriving economic community if properly attended to; hence the vital importance of agricultural improvement to the welfare of Korean life. Yet the great majority of the people, keeping to their old method of husbandry, paid little or no attention to this point, and it was only after the protectorate régime was established that the need for it received any serious consideration. Since then, and more especially since annexation, the utmost efforts have been put forth by the Government for the modernization of the Korean agricultural system. As the country is mountainous and has to support a large and growing population, though one not half so dense as that of Japan, it naturally follows that the "intensive" method should be pursued through the application of scientific methods.

Keeping this in view the authorities set to work toward agricultural transformation of the country, and one of the initial measures was the establishment of Model Farms. During many years, at these institutions, most of which are situated in the outskirts of country towns, experts have been conducting scientific experiments in farming, sericulture, horticulture, and stock-farming, and the results of their work are made the basis of the Government policy as far as technique is concerned, whilst individual farmers and planters look to these experts for guidance.

The Government Agricultural Experimental Station at Suigen was founded as the principal centre in 1906 by the Residency-General, and it has

branches in several of the provinces. The Farm occupies an ideal site for an institution of such a nature and an extensive tract of land was appropriated to its use. It has been engaged from the outset in all lines of experiment and investigation of agricultural interest, and has contributed a great deal toward the promotion of agricultural development.

Various local organizations formerly existed in the country, having as their object monetary accommodation and co-operative undertaking of agricultural enterprises. These numbered over 500 with more than three million members, but as a whole they lacked unity and solidity and were often the source of scandal. To bring them under uniform and efficient management and thereby conduce to the general development of agricultural industry, regulations framed on those in force in the homeland were issued and enforced in March, 1926. They provided for the formation of Agricultural Associations in all towns and districts, and at the same time all kindred organizations (except those for live-stock) were ordered to merge themselves into the newly-formed associations.

According to the latest returns, the total area of arable land in Chosen is 4,460,000 chobu, of which about one third is taken up by paddy fields and the rest by dry fields. In addition the area under cultivation in the mountainous districts known as "Fire Farms" is 370,000 chobu. These represent about 20 per cent. of the entire area of the country, and average 1.66 chobu per family. In the southern half of the country the area of paddy fields equals that of dry fields, while in the northern half the proportion is one to five.

Though the area of uncultivated lands is not completely ascertained, it is estimated at approximately a million chobu, comprising hillsides, marshes, and beaches, and these can be made more or less productive by terracing, draining, and reclamation. Since most of these lands are State-owned, regulations relating to their utilization were promulgated as early as 1907, by virtue of which such as belong to the State may be leased to those desiring to reclaim them; they also provide that they may be transferred gratis or under easy purchase terms to successful cultivators on expiration of their leases.

Until recently Chosen had scarcely any system of irrigation. In her more flourishing days there existed irrigating ponds and dams in large number, but so consistently were they neglected during her era of mal-administration that most of them disappeared or turned into deserted swamps. Since the entry of the Japanese into the country, irrigation systems on an extensive scale have been initiated in various localities, and with the extension of reclamation works much land hitherto lying idle has been brought under cultivation. Thus, up to the present, about 60 per cent. of the total area of paddy fields has been provided with irrigation. The remaining 40 per cent. depends entirely upon the rainfall, and even in a successful year produces only half the yield obtainable from well-conditioned land. The encouragement of irrigation works is therefore being vigorously pursued.

In July, 1917, new regulations relating to irrigation associations were promulgated for the better irrigation, drainage, reclamation of waste land, etc. As many of them, however, found it difficult to do without financial aid, special regulations were issued in 1919 for subsidizing their works. Later on, under the revised regulations issued in 1920, the subsidies for land-improving enterprises were augmented, the amount ranging from 20 to 30 per cent. of the cost according to the kind of work to be done, and at the close of the fiscal year 1933 the number of associations actually in working order was 389 operating over an area of 275,692 *chobu*, while 11 others were actively engaged in construction works designed to serve an area of over 11,101 *chobu*, the total expenditure on all these enterprises at the end of the same year amounting to over ¥ 140,520,000. There still remain many tracts of land marked out for improvement.

Since the work of the irrigation associations have so obviously assisted the development of agriculture, the Government has always encouraged their formation, but owing to the impossibility of their being in a position to serve the whole of the arable land in any immediate future it has permitted the existence of private undertakings. Since these works affect people in various economic ways, it is provided that official permission must be obtained before starting work. Owing to the rapid increase in

population in Japan the supply of food is in danger of failing to meet the demand, and so the authorities have been tireless in encouraging increased production of rice in Chosen, and the total volume of Korean rice exported is now over ten times that exported in 1910, the first year of the present regime. This increase is largely due to improvement in the varieties grown and in the method of cultivation and fertilization.

Inasmuch as there is still plenty of room in Chosen to admit of increase in the yield of rice, the Government drew up a fifteen year programme in 1920 aiming at the improvement of some 400,000 chobu of undeveloped lands at an estimated cost of ¥ 120,000,000, of which ¥ 48,000,000 was earmarked as subsidies for individual enterprises in that direction. To carry out the scheme, a Land Improvement Department was formed with an adequate staff of men to take exclusive charge of the work, and experts were detailed to the provinces to conduct basic investigation of those lands convertible into paddy fields by means of irrigation and reclamation. In the space of six years, that is, by the end of 1925, the area actually improved reached but one fourth of the estimated total, so to accelerate the progress of this all-important undertaking a revision of the programme was made. The revised programme, to be executed in 12 years from 1926 covering an area of 320,000 chobu, concerns itself with the improvement of that area and the method of its cultivation so as to secure increased production of rice, and the amount needed to effect this improvement is estimated at ¥ 324,000,000 including government subsidies to a total of ¥ 65,000,000.

When this programme is fully executed the production of rice will be increased by a minimum of 100,000,000 koku of which half at least will be available for export, thus doubling the present amount. Such a result, it is confidently expected, will greatly help in solving the food-supply problem in Japan and as greatly enrich the economic life of Chosen.

In July 1932 the Land Improvement Department was amalgamated with the newly created Agricultural Forestry Bureau, and more recently decision has been made to suspend the land improvement plan which formed a part of the rice increase programme pending the solution of rice question.

Accordingly the estimated increase above mentioned will be considerably decreased.

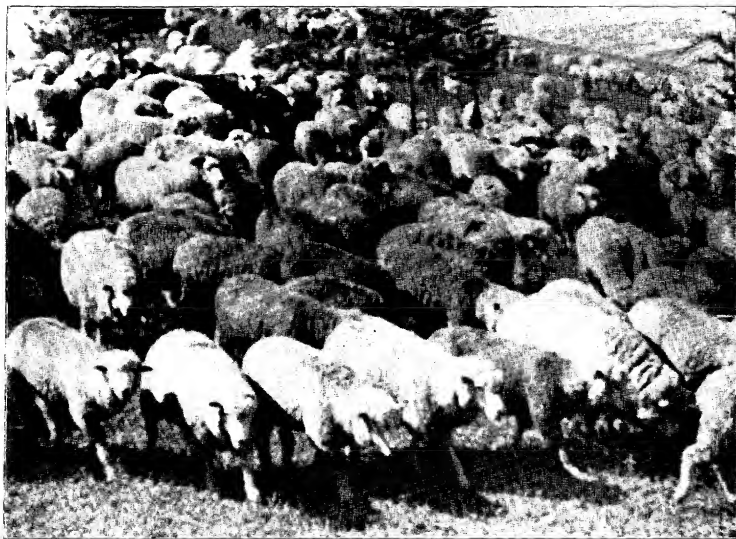
With advance in the production of rice, official inspection of rice destined for export became necessary, so that transactions in it might be creditably conducted, and in 1915 regulations for the purpose were promulgated, but these were revised in 1917 and again in 1921, by virtue of which the standard of the inspection system was raised and exportation of rice of inferior quality prohibited. Regulations relating to soya-beans were also enforced in the same manner. In this way the quality of the rice and beans produced in Chosen has been markedly improved, and they now enjoy high credit in the Japanese market.

Korean farmers are still obliged to sell their produce during harvest time on account of poverty and the lack of warehouses. Large quantities of Korean rice are exported to Japan Proper in a rush for the short period of four or five months after harvest. This has caused great difficulties to the Japanese farmers and rice merchants, and the price of rice falls heavily, with great loss to the Korean farmers themselves. The Government-General established agricultural warehouses to aid the producers from selling their crops at harvest time, to encourage them to wait for more favorable prices, and to stabilize the exportation of rice. In 1930 the warehouse plan was enlarged, and in addition to the agricultural warehouses in places of production, export warehouses were established at the ports. In 1933 there were 48 agricultural warehouses and 4 export warehouses with a capacity of 521,560 koku and 656,760 koku respectively. It is hoped that these warehouses will be instrumental in safeguarding the interests of the rice producers, and in regulating the export.

In its efforts to put agriculture on a sounder scientific basis the government, both central and local, has used every endeavour to employ trained experts, and to place them throughout the country. At present there are 754 agricultural experts in Chosen.

The year 1930 was an unprecedented year of plenty. The production of the country, especially of rice, silk cocoons, gold and coal showed a remarkable increase. But on account of the plentiful yield of rice in





Sheep are reared in government and private farms

As the result of encouragement of their cultivation, coupled with improvement in the use of economical fertilizers and prevention of the presence of noxious insects, the area thus made to yield two staple crops a year was considerably increased. In 1933 the production of barley and wheat was about ten million koku valued at seventy six million yen.

The soya-bean ranks next to rice in importance as an article of export. Though, owing to reckless methods of preparation, such as drying and assorting, the bean was at one time unable to gain any extensive outside market, it is now in high esteem in the Japanese market through the adoption of measures for thorough improvement in quality. The destination of its export is mostly Japan, as in the case of rice, where it is used not only for food but also for chemical industrial purposes, and the amount exported is yearly on the increase. In 1933 the area under cultivation was 803,000 chobu producing 4,555,000 koku.

Millet is of considerable importance among the cereals grown in the country, since many of the peasants depend upon it as an economical food. It is largely cultivated in the north (about five million koku a year) but even so the importation of it from Manchuria forms a significant item in Korean imports, the amount reaching about two million koku a year.

Corn has hitherto been used only for edible purposes, but now there is an industrial demand and the production is increasing year after year 682,000 koku in 1933 valued at ¥4,458,000.

Cotton has been cultivated in Chosen from very early times, yet until quite recently the production was barely sufficient to cover domestic needs. It was only through the efforts of the authorities that real progress was witnessed in this important branch of agriculture. In 1906 a cotton-plantation was started in Mokpo to carry on the tentative cultivation of American cotton. The superiority of it over the native species being fully demonstrated, its cultivation was assiduously encouraged in the south, the result being that the area advanced from 1,200 chobu producing 660,000 kin in 1910 to 117,600 chobu yielding 114,313,000 kin in 1933. Thus, plantations under cotton of both native and foreign origin throughout the peninsula advanced from 30,000 chobu yielding 21,000,000 kin in 1910 to

176,000 chobu yielding as much as 150,000,000 kin in 1933. Along with increase in production, its export is also steadily growing. This is very welcome since Japan is badly in need of cotton for her ever-extending textile industry. From 1933 a ten year plan was arranged aiming at the production of 120,000,000 kin of cotton on a total area of 350,000 chobu throughout the country excepting North and South Kankyo Provinces. The Government-General is now diligently encouraging the farmers in the cultivation of cotton.

The sugar-beet was started experimentally in 1909. Having obtained satisfactory results, its cultivation has since been encouraged with the aid of subsidies for distribution of improved seeds. Experiments carried on by experts for a number of years prove that Heijo and district are best suited for its growth and the area in 1931 reached one thousand chobu with a production amounting to 35,370,000 kin. In 1920 a sugar factory was established at Heijo by the Japan Sugar Manufacturing Company as a pioneer plant. The cultivation of sugar-beet was discontinued from 1932 because the soil and the climate, upon further careful experimentation, proved to be ill-fitted so that the production cost too high and producers suffered heavy losses even with the financial aid of the Government-General.

Many kinds of fruit are grown in Chosen owing to the favourable conditions of the climate and soil. In recent years every encouragement has been given to induce the extensive cultivation of "select" species instead of the native ones which are generally of a very inferior kind, and in consequence some of the fruits now grown in Chosen such as apple, pear, grape, peach, persimmon and chestnut, have the credit of being superior to those grown in Japan. Thus with the improvement in quality, as well as in productivity, Korean fruit has become an important item of export to Japan and elsewhere, the amount witnessing increase each year. The apple leads the rest both in production and demand, the amount in 1932 reaching about 11,897,000 kwan value at ¥ 4,649,000.

Potatoes and sweet potatoes are extensively cultivated both in the north and the south. The area under cultivation is growing year by year and they are consumed by the farmers as a secondary foodstuff. The production

is 200,000,000 kwan valued at 20,000,000 yen per year. The most important vegetables cultivated are cabbages, turnips, melons, water melons, pumpkins, water cress, and garlic. The cabbage produced in Kaijo is best known. With the increase of Japanese in recent years other varieties are being more and more introduced.

### 55. Sericulture

Sericulture in Chosen is a family industry, and, for the most part, is carried on as a side-line. The Korean climate and soil are highly favourable for the raising of silkworms, but not much progress was ever made in this line, as the species reared were of inferior kinds, while the method of rearing them was very primitive and the cultivation of mulberry trees, on whose leaves they feed, received little if any attention. The Government since 1910 has employed every means to secure thorough improvement in both quality and quantity of cocoons, and regulations were issued in 1919 to provide for the examination of egg-cards, prevention of diseases, care of mulberry seedlings, etc., and institutions necessary for the encouragement of this profitable business were established in the provinces. The result of all these efforts is already evident in the greatly advanced condition of the industry. The number of families engaging in sericulture in 1910 was calculated at 76,000 and the volume of cocoons gathered at 14,000 koku, but in 1933 the figures were 812,000 families and 668,034 koku.

Reeling was formerly done at home by means of simple implements and for home consumption only, but of late years the development in sericulture has induced the use of modern machines, and reeling-mills now number 69 with an aggregate yearly output of raw silk amounting to 292,110 kwan valued at ¥ 12,549,221, all intended for export. On the other hand, hand-reeling is still quite common in the country and employs 282,565 families turning out a total production of 128,789 kwan valued at ¥ 3,503,963.

### 56. Stock-farming

Cattle, raised everywhere in the peninsula, are indispensable to Korean

farm-life, for they supply the greater part of the labour required on a farm. Korean cattle are generally of hardy constitution and gentle disposition, while their flesh is very palatable, so they are highly valued as a source of both labour and food. Of late, in consideration of the greater demand for them in Japan as well as in Manchuria and Siberia, various means have been employed by the authorities to help on development in cattle breeding, for which the land offers many advantages, and with such good effect that cattle increased from 700,000 at the end of 1910 to over 1,663,000 at the end of 1933, and the number exported (chiefly to Japan Proper) from about 12,000 to over 57,000.

In contrast with the cattle, the native horse is very small and poor, averaging less than four feet in height. With the object of making a new variety more suited to the Korean climate, the authorities are now trying cross-breeding between Mongolian mares and Japanese stallions, and the work is chiefly carried on at the horsefarms at Rankoku and Yuki.

Sheep were almost unknown in Chosen, though goats were kept by some people, but in 1914 a sheep-pasturage was established at Sempo, Kogen Province, and sheep were imported from Mongolia. Since 1919, cross-breeding between Mongolian sheep and breeds of foreign origin has also been carried on there, while to encourage private enterprises a good number of sheep have been distributed among stock-farmers. In 1924 this pasturage was combined with the Rankoku stud-farm in the same province from economical considerations. Judging from the experience, so far gained, sheep-breeding in Chosen seems to have hopeful possibilities. In 1933 there were 2,600 sheep in Chosen, but a self-supply of wool is considered most important, thus from 1934 the Government-General made a new plan to encourage sheep raising and established a national farm for sheep breeding at Meisen, North Rango Province, for the rearing and distribution of sheep for breeding purposes. This plan also aims to develop the breeding of sheep as a subsidiary occupation.

As for pigs and poultry, their improvement has been fostered by the import from Japan of superior breeds, and at the end of 1932 the former totalled 1,425,000 and the latter 6,868,000, both more than double the

number kept at the time of annexation.

From ancient times honey has been in use in Chosen for food and medicine, and bee-culture has been extensive chiefly in the provinces of Kogen, North and South Heian and North Keisho. The total value of honey and wax produced in 1932 amounted to nearly a million yen. This industry is most suited as a secondary occupation for farmers and has very bright prospects. Recently "Italian, Carnioran," and other strains have been imported, but as yet the number of hives improved remains insignificant.

Cow-hides constitute one of the principal exports. Korean cattle furnish an excellent hide because of its large size and fine grain. The only drawbacks to its value lie in the manner of peeling and drying, and in the presence of abrasions caused by rough treatment, but the adoption of new methods of preparation since 1911, together with the prevention of saddle-gall, has led to great progress in the art of preparing the hide for tanning, and at the present time the total output of cow-hides amounts to four million kin of which 60 per cent. is prepared with scientific methods. The tallow, bones, gristle, and hair, formerly thrown away as refuse, are also being increasingly utilized.

## 57. Forestry

There is no nation in the world which prospers without paying due regard to forestry. In spite of this self-evident truth, the forests in Chosen were long left untended or abandoned, so that good forests, chiefly found in remote mountainous regions, now occupy only one-third of the total area of "forest" lands, which cover more than half the entire peninsula, and the remaining two-thirds is but thinly wooded or entirely denuded. Even those forests still standing and left to take their own course show signs of decay with increasing age, while on the other hand the demand for timber for building material, fuel, pulp, etc., is growing greater each year, so the Government is doing all in its power to secure their conservation and cultivation, besides trying to prevent the reckless deforestation which used

to be customary among the people at large.

Throughout the country there are many varieties of plants belonging to both temperate and frigid zones, the result of the wide difference in climate and soil between the north and south. For instance, in the basins of the northern rivers, the spruce, birch, larch, etc., are to be found, and in those of the central and southern part the red and black pine, oak, alder bamboo, etc.

Formerly no system existed in Chosen for the care and management of forests, of which 80 per cent. was State-owned, and the people enjoyed freedom to exploit all except certain forbidden forests, but even these became less inviolable toward the latter days of the old regime, resulting in unscrupulous felling of trees. In 1908, the Korean Government, acting in conformity with Japanese advice, promulgated a forestry law, but after annexation a new law was issued, providing among other things that State unreserved forest lands may be leased out for the purpose of afforestation and ultimately transferred to those successfully accomplishing the work. The area of lands thus leased now reaches over 1,318,000 chobu, of which about half has been transferred to successful cultivators.

There are about 3,500,000 chobu of forest land called "Enkorin" (Yunkorin) among the state owned forest lands. "Enkorin" came into possession of the State largely in the following manner:—

(1) Prior to the enforcement of the old forestry law there had been a considerable area of forest lands lawfully occupied and cared for by private owners. But the Design (Wald Bäume) of the forests failed to reach the standard required for private ownership, and at the time of the Government survey of Forest lands the owners were not recognized.

(2) Owing to the failure of private owners to file their land registers with the Government in accordance with the requirement of the old forestry law, the lands were recovered by the State at the time of the Land Survey. For example, the forest land formerly owned by Buddhist monasteries were lost by them due to this failure, though the ownership could be proved by old documents and other historical evidence.

These "Enkorin" consist of small areas lying between or adjoining

other privately owned lands and the conditions and intentions of their use different in no way from privately owned forests. Yet their ownership by private individuals was not granted simply because of the difference in the Design (Wald Bläue) and of the failure by the occupants to observe Government regulations. This, however, caused complaints concerning the State procedure, which could not be ignored. Furthermore, these forest lands were widely scattered and adequate care by the State was difficult. On the other hand, to dispose of them in any other way than to hand them back to the former owners would be a threat to their livelihood. Again, in the care of the forests, because ownership by private individuals was not recognized by the State, their occupants were not attentive in giving adequate care to them, consequently the State Reforestation programme could not be fully carried out. For these reasons the special law concerning the Cession of "Enkorin" in Chosen was enacted in April 1926, and in December of the same year regulations for the enforcement of the law were promulgated, and in February 1927 the law went into effect. By this law the forest lands were returned to the occupants without charge, and by this procedure it was hoped to avoid further complaints and to assist the Reforestation policy. The occupants were given opportunity to apply for such grants between February 1, 1927 and January 31, 1928. The State was to make investigations and act according to the findings. During that period the Government received 1,144,053 applications for 1,149,920 lots of forest land covering a total area of 3,416,433 chobu.

This policy of cession was to continue for eight years beginning with 1927. Up to 1933, 1,108,099 cases for 1,134,684 lots covering 3,192,884 chobu, were decided in favour of the applicants.

At present five million chobu of the forest land is state owned of which one hundred twenty thousand chobu is reserved for university research and as national parks. The great forests along the basins of the Yalu and Tumen rivers cover an area of more than two million chobu having five billion cub. ft. of lumber.

For the purpose of facilitating the exploitation of Forest products in the



regions along the upper reaches of the two rivers, several forest railway lines have been projected and are now being constructed in that part of north Chosen. Thirty miles of narrowgauge track is almost ready for traffic and the whole net work of these lines will be finished in ten years.

Though general investigation of the forests in the country was made at the time of annexation, many cases remained in which no clear line of demarkation was drawn between State-owned and private forests, and this led to perpetual litigation, so under the new provisions of 1910 local offices were charged anew with investigation of all existing forests for the settlement of their ownership and boundaries, and a committee was specially formed to decide appeals against the awards of the local investigation.

The first step taken toward afforestation was the creation of model forests in 1907 on the hills near Keijo and Heijo, followed later on by similar undertakings near the towns of Suigen, Kaijo, and Taikyu. In recent years re-clothing of denuded woodlands around large centres has been taken up extensively to prevent sand-drifts and to afford a future supply of timber, and the area of State forests so covered up to 1933 totalled 66,978 chobu and the number of seedlings planted 109,297,000.

The first afforestation by a provincial government was started in Kogen-Do in 1911, and the example being followed, all the provinces are now engaging in the work, the total area of provincial forests afforested up to 1933 reaching 27,032 chobu and the number of seedlings planted 94,222,000.

Afforestation under private management has also made rapid progress of late years, and the aggregate number of young trees planted up to 1933 amounted to 4,180,716,000 over an area of 1,200,794 chobu in private forests. Among those engaging in the work on a large scale may be mentioned the Oriental Development Company and other large companies.

In connection with the Government Agricultural Experimental Station, three public nurseries or seedling plantations were started in 1907, and more being formed each year they numbered 35 by the end of 1933. The principal seedlings raised at these places are the pine, oak, chestnut, poplar, larch, etc., and at first distribution was made gratis to people interested. Every possible opportunity was seized by the authorities to arouse the

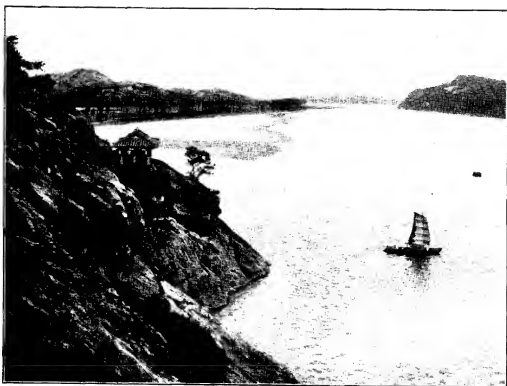
interest of the people in afforestation. Schools were provided with lands on which to plant trees, and the 3rd of April, the anniversary of the death of the first Emperor of Japan, was fixed upon as Arbor Day, on which day universal plantation is encouraged. During the twenty-five years of the present regime, by Government and private undertakings more than a million chobu (=three million acres) have been planted with over four billion trees. The whole landscape is gradually changing and the general rainfall will in time be increased, while at the same time the danger from floods will be reduced.

Scientific examination and investigation of forest plants being necessary for the improvement of forestry on a sound basis, work along that line carried on since 1913 was much enlarged in scope and more experts were engaged, and in 1922 an experimental forestry station was established in a suburb of Keijo.

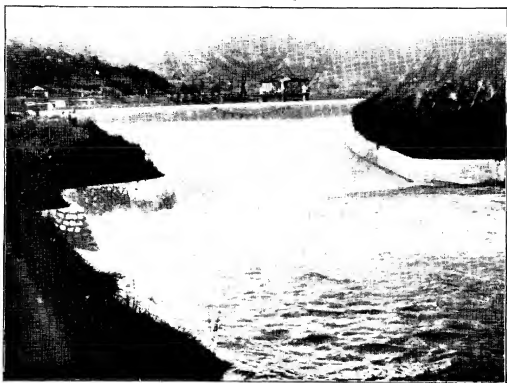
Among the few forest districts spared the ravages of wholesale deforestation, the most important is the one along the upper reaches of the Yalu and Tumen Rivers on the frontier. The first systematic exploitation of it began in 1906 when a joint institution by the Japanese and Korean Governments with a capital of ¥ 1,200,000 was formed for the purpose. This was the origin of the Government Forestry Station at Shingishu which, together with a similar joint enterprise of Japanese and Chinese on the other side of the Yalu, forms one of the largest timber supplies in this part of the world. The Station is provided with nurseries of its own, so that as trees are felled new ones may be planted in their stead. The timber felled is mostly rafted down to the lumber yard at Shingishu, where it is sawn and sold, the profit from the undertaking going to the Treasury. During the year under review 6,923,136 cub. ft. of logs and 6,309,492 cub. ft. of sawn lumber valued at ¥ 5,661,214 was all sold here.

## 58. Fisheries

Girdled on three sides by water, with a coast-line measuring more than 10,000 miles, Chosen is favourably situated for the development of her



The River at Fuyo, the old Capital of Paekje Kingdom forms an attractive Traffic Artery



Onyo Hot Springs overflow

whom the native fishermen have been taught to engage in deep sea fishing—a new profitable venture for the Koreans, whose activity had hitherto been confined to off-shore and inland waters.

With a view to promoting common interests among fishing communities, regulations were promulgated in 1912 authorizing the formation of fishermen's associations. These associations increased year by year until they reached 210 in 1933 with a combined membership of over 116,000, and their joint activities consisted in the purchase of fishing tackle, sale of fish, advance of funds, lending of boats, equipment of alarms and signals, arrangement of mooring places, etc. All are thriving under the supervision and guidance of the authorities, and not a few are assisted financially by the Government.

As early as 1900 an association was founded at Fusan by fishing parties coming from Japan for protection of their business, and gradually extended the scope of its work to include the entire peninsula, but in 1912, on the enforcement of the new fishing law, some change was made in its constitution to permit of Koreans becoming members, and it enjoyed an annual subsidy from the Government. It then remained unchanged until 1923, when it was re-organized under the new regulations, and a Chosen Fisheries Association was formed in Keijo as a central institution with a similar institution in each province. The Association engages chiefly in such works as rescue at sea, free medicine for the sick, inquiry into fishing conditions, guidance of fishermen in their business.

In connection with fisheries the famous Hanyo (women divers) of Quelpart island are worthy of mention. These women now numbering 8,000 are engaged in catching sea-ear, and sea-weeds by diving into the deep sea, and each of them earns from ¥ 1 to ¥ 2 a day.

During the warm season they migrate to the mainland for fishing purposes. The total earnings of these women on the south coast and in Quelpart island together amount to one million yen a year.

They have a Fisherwomen's Co-operative Society and for the promotion of their welfare the Local Government of the island is doing all possible.

**Marine Products**

	1933	1932	1931
Mackerel.....	Y 6,386,000	Y 5,258,000	Y 5,312,000
Sardine .....	5,767,000	3,429,000	4,623,000
Sciaena .....	3,706,000	3,340,000	3,527,000
Flaver .....	2,500,000	2,124,000	2,197,000
Herring .....	1,902,000	1,726,000	1,818,000
Sea-bream .....	1,537,000	1,763,000	1,838,000
Hair-tail .....	1,642,000	1,270,000	1,471,000
Plaice .....	1,223,000	1,368,000	1,298,000
Cybiurn .....	1,404,000	1,659,000	1,425,000
Cod .....	1,773,000	1,784,000	1,465,000
Horse mackerel.....	787,000	1,140,000	1,205,000
Prawn and Shrimp .....	1,644,000	1,348,000	1,281,000
Whale .....	610,000	483,000	755,000
Mintai (Alaska Pollack) .....	3,549,000	1,960,000	1,834,000
Yellow-tail .....	738,000	756,000	804,000
Shark .....	586,000	715,000	852,000
Oyster .....	598,000	250,000	787,000
Clam .....	169,000	164,000	93,000
Sea Mussel .....	130,000	209,000	306,000
Sea-eel.....	341,000	366,000	363,000
Crab.....	215,000	213,000	190,000
Others .....	17,075,000	14,930,000	13,134,000
Total .....	Y 51,378,000	Y 46,264,000	Y 46,578,000

**59. Mining**

After the Sino-Japanese War (1894-5) a number of foreigners sought concessions of various kinds in Chosen. A gold mine in the district of Unsan was first conceded to an American by a special charter in April 1896. Following this concession foreign diplomats in Keijo demanded similar privileges from the Korean Government. In compliance with these demands the mines in Keigen and Shojo were leased to Russians, the Kinjo mine to Germans, the Insan and Suian mines to Englishmen, the

Shokusan mine to Japanese, the Shojo mine to French, the Kosho mine to Italians, and the Kapsan mine to Americans. But the concession for the Keigen and Shojo mines was nullified before operations began, the Kinjo and Insan mines were given up on account of poor results. The Shokusan mine was incorporated as a joint enterprise between Japanese and foreigners. The Shojo mine was transferred to the Taiyudo (Nurupi) Mining Company and two other companies at Tosu and Kogan in April 1930. These companies gave up the concession privileges on obtaining mining rights under the mining Law. At present there are only four special concession mines, one in Unsan, one in Suian, one in Kosho and one in Kapsan. On the establishment of the protectorate regime, a mining law was promulgated in July, 1906, and the mining administration in the country became unified and consolidated. Though the law continued in force after annexation, it was soon found to be out of date and the present mining law was framed and enforced in 1916. The new law ordained that a mining right could only be granted to Japanese citizens or to legal corporations created under the Japanese law, and the minerals subject to its provisions were increased in number from 17 to 29. With regard to mining permits, the principle was adopted, except for certain reserved localities, of awarding them according to priority of application filed with the authorities, and the mining right being treated in the same manner as real estate it had to be confirmed by legal registration. The use and expropriation of land necessary for mining purposes were then determined, while other provisions were made to meet several other mining conditions. At the same time the mining rights already secured by foreigners under the old regime were strictly respected and made valid and heritable by other foreign individuals or corporations having their head office in Chosen. Toward the end of 1911 revision was made in the existing law so as to extend the scope of mining claims.

Of Korean mineral products, gold occupies the most important place, and the most noted gold mine in the country is the Unsan Mine operated by an American organization called the Oriental Consolidated Mining Company. Next to it come the Shojo Mine and Suian Mine, and the Sansai and Koyo

Mines worked by Japanese. The Government, with a view to encouraging the exploitation of new gold mines, grants subsidies to persons actually engaged in experimental operations in prospective lots; and also in order to facilitate the sale of low grade gold ores to refineries in Chosen, a subsidy is granted to cover the freight charges of such ores from a mine to the nearest railway or waterway.

Formerly the general mining industry in Chosen was conducted in a primitive way except where certain foreigners were concerned, so the Government tried to induce Japanese mining firms to invest funds in Chosen and start undertakings, but it was not until after the annexation that Japanese began to play an important role in the Korean mining field. In fact, their activity dates only from the year 1911 when some Japanese capitalists, who had held back on account of the unsettled state of the peninsula, at last entered the arena, and the gold fields so far known being already occupied by men of other nationalities, they turned their attention to other directions, principally iron and coal. Chief among the enterprises thus initiated may be mentioned the smelting plant of the Kubara Mining Company at Chinnampo, the ore-dressing factory of the Japan Mineral Company at Roryoshin, and the iron foundry of the Mitsubishi Iron Company at Kenjiho. Manufacturers of pig iron and steel producing 35,000 tons or more a year are entitled to receive the Government bounty if the iron or steel has been used in ship building or repairs.

Nearly every kind of useful mineral, except tin, sulphur, petroleum, and asphalt, is to be found in plenty within the country, especially gold, iron, anthracite, and graphite. During the European War the mining boom in the country was such as was never experienced before, but the post-bellum economic situation caused considerable reduction in the demand for Korean mineral products, and led to the closing down of mines in rapid succession, with consequent decrease in the output of minerals. In the following table is given the production in value of the principal minerals in recent years as compared with that at the time of annexation. The great increase in gold production will be noticed.

/

**Mineral Products (in Yen)**

Mineral	1925	1931	1931	1931	1931
Gold .....	26,066,784	17,800,437	9,008,572	2,992,021	3,744,957
Placer Gold .....	3,327,662	1,823,736	575,378	350,260	821,609
Gold and Silver Ore .....	1,906,445	1,582,673	553,545	587,412	262,002
Silver .....	721,651	552,714	206,000	4,775	6,555
Copper .....	417,368	307,027	224,921	17,986	—
Lead .....	120,782	64,375	5,800	—	—
Pig-iron .....	5,005,691	4,114,012	4,588,887	4,810,843	—
Iron ore .....	1,287,788	749,259	824,063	1,716,170	421,462
Tungsten ore .....	117,234	29,845	7,154	—	—
Graphite .....	465,656	255,847	231,975	208,902	153,477
Coal .....	7,205,406	5,970,119	5,190,664	3,192,262	388,781
Others .....	1,050,001	484,914	324,500	374,617	21,488
Total .....	48,301,468	33,746,958	21,741,519	15,537,225	6,067,952

**60. Commerce and Manufacture**

From olden times it has been customary among the Koreans to sell and buy at markets periodically held in various important towns, and even today the greater part of the internal trade is carried on in this manner. A market is, as a rule, opened every fifth day, and on that day people gather from far and near to get their supplies of food, clothing materials, cattle, and all necessities of life. Such markets at present number about 1,500, and their annual transactions amount to over ¥ 203,832,000. Though shops flourish in the larger towns, the markets still constitute an important element in Korean commercial life, and some of them have a national fame, like the medicine market in Taikyu and the cattle market in Suigen.

This system of trade, which was undoubtedly called into being by necessity, has of course its own merits and demerits, and when properly regulated and protected contributes much to local economy. So in September, 1914, regulations for markets were published, providing in detail for their formation, management, and supervision. But things are running their course, and with the growing influence of modern shops the market system is gradually yielding to a more advanced form of doing business.

Stock Exchanges carrying on transactions by description or by samples,



are held daily, and are subject to strict Government control. The oldest and largest in Chosen is the one in Jinsen (opened 1899) which was incorporated with that of Keijo following the promulgation of new regulations in May 1931. The Jinsen Exchange deals in rice and beans while the Keijo one handles both grain and shares. Under the new regulations other markets in Kunsan, Mokpo, Taikyu, Fusan and Chinnampo also obtained charters for dealing in grains only.

Specific regulations for business companies were issued in 1911, subjecting all to licence by the authorities, thereby preventing the establishment of illegal or bubble corporations. In 1920, however, these regulations were abolished that more freedom might be enjoyed by those starting companies, joint-stock or otherwise, except insurance companies and the above stock markets, which differing from other undertakings were left subject to the old provisions. Many companies have come into existence with the general growth of industry, and at the end of 1933 those having their main offices in Chosen numbered 2,281, showing a remarkable advance since the annexation when there were only 150. One of the most recent is the Nippon Corn Products Company (factory at Heijo) which was founded under Japanese law with American capital in May 1930. It is interesting to note that there are now seven branches of foreign companies in Chosen, four commercial and three mining. Classified according to the object for which they were founded, the numbers of companies are :—

	1913	1932	1931	1911
Agriculture and Forestry .....	113	92	85	12
Commerce .....	811	769	733	76
Manufacture .....	581	540	526	27
Fishery .....	27	23	22	1
Mining .....	28	23	14	1
Banking .....	133	141	139	19
Transportation .....	229	221	205	19
Gas and Electricity.....	54	54	57	7
Others.....	395	295	254	—
Total .....	2,281	2,158	2,035	152
Capital .....	¥ 732,476,000	¥ 679,562,000	¥ 656,044,000	¥ 39,766,000

In order to portray to the general public the business condition of Chosen

and to stimulate her development industrially, a commercial museum was established in Keijo in 1912, and later a museum of local products in every province. For the same purpose exhibitions have often been held in Keijo and elsewhere, and exhibitions in Japan were also made use of to exhibit Korean products as much as possible. In 1925, regulations for Chambers of Commerce were issued, whereby separate chambers for Japanese and Koreans were no longer allowed, and only one with a joint membership of both peoples was permitted to exist in any one centre. These organs now number 14, all situated in the principal towns.

Another important factor to which the commercial development in the peninsula is directly indebted, was the standardising of weights and measures. As they had for long no definite standard, entailing a great deal of trouble and uncertainty in business life, a radical reform was introduced in September, 1909, making their units and denominations identical with those current in Japan, though it was not until 1912 that the entire country was brought into line with the system. Further, following in the wake of the homeland, which adopted the metric system in 1924, it was decided to enforce it in Chosen also from the year 1926.

The Koreans of old were excellent artists and workers in weaving, ceramics, and metal casting, and that these arts once attained a high degree of development is evidenced by the many excellent works still left, chiefly in the form of domestic industry. On the advent of the present regime, therefore, efforts were put forth to revive these ancient arts, as well as to introduce modern mechanical arts, and one of the first steps taken to that end was the establishment in Keijo of an up-to-date technical school in 1909, followed by the erection of a Central Laboratory in 1912 for the exclusive conduct of scientific experiments in connexion with all branches of Korean manufacturing industry.

The manufacturing industry, though still in its infancy, has made such advance since 1916, being favourably influenced by the European war that the total value of manufactured articles amounted to over ¥ 373,900,000 in 1933, this being nearly twenty-five times as large as that for 1911 in which year they were valued at ¥ 15,645,000. Chosen holds out promise for great

development in manufactures, as she has a large supply of material and labour—two factors most favourable to the expansion of industrial interests—so that with sufficient capital and the equipment of modern factories Chosen can hardly fail to become an important industrial country. Except for some few run by Japanese and foreigners, factories on modern lines were practically non-existent in Chosen prior to the European War, but the abnormal conditions induced by that event quickly brought about a change, and in 1933 the number of factories and workshops, increased to 5,000 employing about 120,000 hands, compared to only 150 employing 8,200 hands in 1910.

The most important manufactures are :

(1) Cotton, hemp, and silk tissues, the total value of their output increased from ¥ 5,000,000 in 1911 to ¥ 28,060,000 in 1933 though the demand for them is still largely met by import. While the larger part of the raw cotton is still exported to Japan, owing to the absence of skilled workers and capital, cotton manufacturing was started on a large and systematic scale by the Chosen Spinning Co., at Fusan in 1922.

(2) Paper, production of which increased from ¥ 382,000 in 1911 to ¥ 4,820,000 in 1933, is partly of home and hand make. Of late years the demand for foreign papers has grown considerably, the total value imported rising from ¥ 800,000 in 1911 to ¥ 8,650,000 in 1933.

(3) Cement Manufacture was first started in 1919, by the Onoda Cement Co. near Heijo. Later a branch factory was erected north of Gensan and the total production for 1933 reached the value of 5,625,000 yen.

(4) Ceramic products from various branches of Japanese factories, as well as from those under Korean control, attained a total of 2,148,000 yen.

(5) Sake, the demand for which increased with the growth of the Japanese population, rose from 740,000 yen in 1911 to 5,170,000 in 1933 while the import from Japan amounted to 1,118,000 yen. For Korean consumption the production of Korean wines amounted to 29,800,000 yen in 1933 of which about 85 per cent. were the cheaper qualities of fermented Rice Wines used by the mass of the people.

(6) With the progress of the programme for increase in the yield of rice,

greater quantities of fertilizer are now in demand. To meet this, the "Chosen Chisso Kaisha" (Chosen Nitrogenous Fertilizer Company) was established in Kenan, South Kankyo Province, and the factory, run by hydro-electric power, started in 1930. The production in 1933 was 281,000 kilotons of which sulphate of ammonium was 241,000 kilotons, and phosphate of ammonium was 40,000 kilotons.

(7) Brass works, formerly consisting of crude articles for daily use, are now being produced on a larger scale to the yearly amount of about one million yen, but the larger part of the supply still depends on import.

(8) Leather, with an output of more than two million yen has a promising future. Several tanyards have been established the largest of which is at Yeitoho.

(9) Sugar Manufacture was started at Heijo in 1920 by the Japan Sugar Co., from Beets grown on its own or on specially selected farms. Since 1931, however, the cultivation of Sugar Beet was discontinued and the Refinery now operates with raw sugar imported from Hawaii, Java and Formosa. The production of Refined Sugar in 1933 was 32,200 metric tons of a value of ¥6,490,000.

(10) Matting and slippers etc., specially made of a Korean reed "Wangol," give promise even as articles for export, the output in 1933 being ¥900,000.

(11) Flour, vegetable oils, washing soap, etc., are also worthy of notice among profitable enterprises.

## 61. Expositions

In the Autumn of 1929 (from September 12 to October 31) an Exposition was held in the Keitoku Palace Grounds in Keijo under the auspices of the Government-General to commemorate the 20th Anniversary of the Administration of Chosen.

Nineteen major exhibition halls as well as numerous minor ones accommodated 25,972 exhibits of Korean native products. Japan Proper, Formosa and the South Sea Islands showed their specialities, and several foreign

countries, France, Germany and Belgium, also participated in the Exposition. More than a million people visited it, and the proceeds from the admission tickets were nearly ¥300,000. But the expenses were so great that the deficit was over a million yen. Prize medals were given to persons who presented the best articles and those who were honoured with such medals numbered 6,008.

The Government-General participated in the Manchuria Exposition at Dairen in 1933 (July 23—August 31) by exhibiting 1,100 articles of Korean produce in a Pavilion specially built in the style of a Korean Palace. In addition models and charts of Korean railways, airways, postal and navigation services, of hydro-electricity, irrigation and many other aspects of Korean administration were displayed. During the same and the next year, the Government-General also took part in other expositions held in Nagoya, Osaka, Tokyo, Okayama, Nagasaki by sending exhibits of Korean products.

Since 1930, the Government-General has arranged sample markets of Korean merchandise in Japan Proper and in Manchuria and also participated in the sample markets of Manchuria in Mukden and in Dairen during July 1933 to spread a knowledge of the various products obtainable in Chosen.

## **VIII. Civil Engineering**

### **62. Road Improvements**

In old Korea with all its civilization good roads were entirely lacking, and what roads it possessed were usually left in a state of utter disrepair. Even the "grand highway" from Keijo to the Chinese border was barely grand enough to admit of a cart being driven along it, so what the rest were like can easily be imagined. It is true the Korean Government used to allot certain sums of money to the various districts for purposes of road repair, but much of this, it is said, went into the pockets of the local magistrates, and practically nothing was done to the roads. On the country being brought under Japanese management, great efforts were consequently put forth to improve this backward condition, and it was planned to construct a regular network of roads of three classes, of which the first and second classes were to be looked after by the Government itself, and the third by the provinces, while in urban districts all classes were to be under municipal control.

When repairs were undertaken in former times, corvée or compulsory service was always used and this was continued even into the new regime by conscripting those persons unable to pay their assessment. In addition, the land owners were often induced to surrender land for roads free of cost. In 1919 it was decided that in the making of roads at national expense corvée should be dispensed with, and the land needed purchased at a fair price, though in the case of roads at provincial cost the old practice was still retained in force in consideration of their special connexion with local interests.

In the construction of roads the Government ruled that first class roads were to be 24 feet or more in width, second class 18, and third class 12. Execution of the first programme took seven years and was completed in 1917

at a cost of ¥10,000,000. It comprised 34 highways measuring 1,700 miles, and the building of an iron bridge over the Kan-ko. For the second programme the construction of 26 highways, some 1,200 miles in length, was projected at an estimate of ¥7,500,000 spread over six years, from 1917 to 1922. Owing to the rise in price of material and labour, the original estimates were doubled, and further augmented by the inclusion of an additional sum of ¥12,000,000 for frontier roads and bridges, the period of construction being extended by another six years. In 1926 enlargement of the scheme with an additional appropriation of ¥5,600,000 was made and the period for completion was extended to 1935.

By a further change of plan this additional appropriation has been increased to ¥31,119,000 and at present work is being carried on under this new plan to finish 2,308 kilometres of good roads by 1938.

To facilitate the exploitation of the natural resources in the upper basins of the Yalu and Tumen rivers, another important work was started in 1932 to be completed in fifteen years. The total appropriation of ¥8,380,000 will provide 538 kilos of second class roads and 239 kilos of third class roads.

In addition to the road construction plan mentioned above, the Government-General grants annual subsidies of 100,000 to 400,000 yen to the provincial governments for the improvement of first and second class roads and the local governments from their own resources or by *corvée* improve third class roads. Up to 1930, 4,786 kilometres of first and second class roads, and 8,557 kilometres of third class roads were improved by this plan and the subsidies granted by the national treasury amounted to 6,190,000 yen. Of these subsidies 1,816,000 yen was used in drought and storm relief. Since 1931 the Government-General began road improvement work to relieve the poor and unemployed specially in the agricultural districts, appropriating the sum of 23,910,000 yen for this purpose. In addition, since 1932, the Government-General has set aside a further emergency relief fund of 2,012,000 yen, to provide work for the poor and unemployed. They are improving at first, second class roads and roads leading to gold mines and forests, and the Government-General has granted

1,058,000 yen to aid the improvement of third class roads.

According to the latest returns the length of roads already constructed is 11,330 km. of first and second class roads and 10,281 km. of third class roads, or 87 and 77 per cent. of the length determined for the projected network. With the steady improvement of the highway system automobile services in the country have rapidly increased and nearly every local centre is now connected with one or other of the principal towns.

### 63. Street Improvements

In view of the growing need for traffic facilities in urban areas street improvement or reconstruction has been extensively undertaken under the present regime, beginning with Keijo, where it was conducted at national expense to set an example to other towns, and 13 streets selected for improvement were reconstructed at a cost of ¥ 3,000,000 from 1911 to 1918. The most important of these were made 12 to 19 ken in width and provided with sidewalks, and where traffic is heaviest the road surface is tar-macadamized or asphalted, thus adding to the modern aspect of the city. The second programme, spread over 6 years from 1919, comprised 12 streets, of which 9 were completed by 1928 at a cost of ¥ 2,794,000.

Up to the year 1932 the streets in Keijo were further improved. The new road between the main-gate of the East Palace to the Keijo University Hospital—685.5 metres long was completed thus adding one more step in the beautifying of the city and for the convenience of traffic. The expense for this work was ¥ 425,000.

The road around Shonō (Bell Street) in Keijo has been paved and the street leading to East Gate reconstructed at an expense of ¥ 615,000. The total length of that street is 1,203.5 metres, and the reconstruction work is completed.

Keijo, Taikyū, Fusan, Mokpo, Chinnampo, Gensan, Kankō and Yuki also made remarkable progress in their street improvements.

To forward the sound development of towns, the Government has incorporated in the budget since 1921 a special item for investigation regarding



town-planning, and started work on it in Keijo, Heijo, Taikyū, and Fusan. There are now 13 towns undertaking such work, including the chief sea-ports and provincial centres. The expenditure on these is defrayed out of the local revenues with some assistance from the Treasury, and work in each is continued.

A complete sewerage system, as an aid to street sanitation, is still lacking in most places, so efforts are being made for its arrangement side by side with street improvement in the large towns, which are first to feel such necessity. On such work nine towns have already gone to considerable expense, the largest among them being Keijo, Heijo and Kusan. Part of the cost of construction is provided by the national treasury and part by public bodies.

## 64. Harbour Improvements

Harbour improvement was first undertaken in 11 important ports during the protectorate. While work was still going on, annexation took place, in consequence of which all these works were taken over by the present Government and vigorously pursued on a far bigger scale.

**Fusan.** Fusan was the first port selected for development up to a maximum capacity of 700,000 tons a year, and this was completed in 1918 at the cost of ¥3,800,000. Direct connexion was then made between the trunk railway line and the Shimonoseki-Fusan ferry service. However, trade through the port showing every sign of great increase, enlargement of the jetties, construction of a breakwater, and dredging of the harbour to provide a more spacious anchorage were started at the estimated cost of ¥9,000,000 and completed in 1928.

**Jinsen.** The work at Jinsen was undertaken to provide the port with a lockgate dock, to accommodate with ease three boats of the 4,000 ton class along one side of it. A dock of this kind was sorely needed because of the great tidal range reaching 30 feet. Construction of it was started in 1911 at the estimated cost of some ¥7,000,000 and completed in 1923. Extension work is now in progress at the cost of ¥1,400,000, and will be

completed in 1935.

**Chinnampo.** The work at Chinnampo was begun as a four-year undertaking in 1911, and finished as planned in 1914 at a cost of over ¥830,000. But the maximum difference of 24 feet between ebb and flow being still a source of trouble in unloading, this difficulty is still claiming the attention of authorities. The extension work of this harbour is now under construction on the side opposite the old quaywall. It will be completed at the cost of ¥2,700,000 in 1935.

**Kunsan.** The harbour work at Kunsan was started at the estimated cost of ¥2,850,000 in 1926 and completed in 1933. Floating pontoons as quays were adopted to moor 3,000-ton steamships in order to avoid the difficulties due to the tidal range of 21 ft.

**Mokpo.** The work at Mokpo Harbour was accomplished at the cost of ¥600,000 in 1933. Three pontoons were provided as a quay for 2,000-ton steamships for the same reason as at Kunsan Harbour.

**Gensan.** The works at Gensan were started as a seven year enterprise from 1915 at an estimate of ¥2,640,000 and finished in 1922, but the need for extension of the land equipments called for the expenditure of an additional ¥850,000 and the work saw completion in 1927.

**Seishin.** The harbour works at Seishin are destined to play an important in the development of North Chosen. They were started at the estimated cost of ¥6,400,000 in 1922. Now under construction, there are a great breakwater of 600 m. in length, five berths of quaywall, and other custom accommodation to be finished in 1935.

**Joshin.** In 1909 the Korean Government undertook reclamation on the foreshore for the customs accommodation and started the construction of the Custom House, Shed, Warehouse, a landing jetty 100 metres long and a breakwater 160 metres long. These works were completed in 1911 at a cost of 48,000 yen. But this plan was too small. So from 1922 additional work was started and finished in 1927 to provide customs facilities by the construction of a 205 metre breakwater and a 180 metre sanddrift prevention jetty, which thus afforded an anchorage space of 52,000 sq. metres for sea-going steamers at a cost of ¥340,000. To facilitate the storage of

timber which arrives at Joshin in large quantities from the interior forest regions, work is now proceeding on reclamation at the river mouth, and on the construction of a breakwater and a sand drift prevention jetty to accommodate a vast rafting station on the water, with lumber storage on land.

**Yuki.** The Yuki harbour has a large basin, sloped wharf and one shed as the Custom accommodation, completed at the cost of ¥ 1,000,000 in 1932.

**Tasarugi.** At present a new harbour construction at the "Tasarugi" Anchorage (an island lying at the mouth of River Yalu) has been completed at a cost of ¥ 500,000 to the national exchequer. The harbour is joined by an embankment of 600 metres to the mainland by which connection is made with Ryugampo (Yongampo) and Shingishu.

In view of the rapid development of trade and industry and the requirements of speedy means of transportation in recent years, the Government-General is making plans to further improve the harbours at Shingishu and Ryugampo.

In addition to the ports open to foreign trade there are over three hundred coastal shipping and fishing boat shelters which, however, owing to the lack of engineering works, have been exposed to frequent storms. Since 1912 the Government-General has been paying subsidies for the improvement of accommodation in the more important of such harbours. Recently, as part of the work for Relief of the Poor from 1931, ¥ 2,641,000 has been expended to improve eleven fishing harbours and from 1932 an additional 628,000 was supplied to increase this number by eight more similar harbours.

## 65. River Improvements

The large rivers in Chosen, such as the Daido-ko, Kan-ko, Kin-ko, Rakuo-ko, etc., are of great value to traffic though they have not yet been utilized to their fullest extent. On the other hand, their inundation, an almost yearly event, results in more or less damage being done to the lands

traversed by them, mainly because little has ever been done to keep them within proper bounds, and also because the precious forests at one time bordering them have been cut down regardless of resultant evils. Serious attention is being paid to river conservation, and survey of eleven large rivers has been completed resulting in an eleven-year programme, taking in six of them at an estimate of ¥ 48,000,000, which was started in 1925.

#### River Improvement Works, April, 1933-March, 1934

(In thousands)

	Keijo (Cub. m.)	Beikei (Cub. m.)	Rakmo (Cub. m.)	Saimi (Cub. m.)	Daido (Cub. m.)	Ryuko (Cub. m.)
Excavation .....	403	642	1,880	71	142	100
Embankment .....	403	527	1,814	71	17	187
Shore protection .....	18	20	57	2	25	—
Water-gate .....	20	05	77	1	16	—

### 66. Waterworks

Owing to the nature of the soil Korean water is generally very hard, and even the well-water is found in many cases not good enough for drinking purposes. Moreover, it not seldom happens that the natural supply of water runs short, especially in the large towns, thus menacing the health of the people. To meet this danger the authorities are encouraging the construction of modern waterworks wherever possible.

The only cities possessed of waterworks in pre-annexation days were Keijo, Heijo, Fusan, and Mokpo, but now no town of importance lacks such provision, and the number of towns so provided has risen to 34. In the establishment and operation of them both Government and local public bodies took part, but in March, 1922, the Government transferred the waterworks run by it to their respective towns, though in the case of new construction financial help is still given by it in proportion to the need, ranging from 30 to 50 per cent. of the actual cost.

## 67. Public Buildings

At first most of the public offices in the country were housed in the old native buildings, so the Government annually spent two to three million yen in constructing new buildings, but after the year 1920 the budget estimates for buildings were more than doubled owing to expansion in the various public undertakings, including the erection of new Government-General Offices, the Chosen Jingu, Keijo University, etc.

The new edifice for the Government-General is situated in the grounds of Keifuku or North Palace, Keijo, and is a five-storey one of granite and ferro-concrete in modern Renaissance style, covering a floor area of 1,115 tsubo. The work was started in 1919 as a ten-year enterprise at an estimate of three million yen, but the subsequent rise in the price of material and wages more than doubled the cost as originally estimated. In January, 1926, the Government entered its new home.

The Chosen Jingu as the centre for national ceremonies, stands on Nansan or South Hill, Keijo, commanding a fine view of the country around. The work was begun with a ceremonial purification of the site in May, 1920, at an estimated expenditure of ¥1,500,000 and was completed as arranged in October, 1925.

The establishment of Keijo Imperial University as the coping-stone of all educational institutions in the country has been in steady progress since 1924 as a four-year enterprise at an estimated cost of ¥1,668,000. It is situated in the north-east of the city and the buildings include library, main hall, and class-rooms for the several departments.

The new building for law courts in Keijo including the Local Court, Court of Appeal, and Supreme Court, was started in 1920 as a three-year enterprise at an estimate of ¥600,000, and the work is already completed. Some of the other new public buildings have been:

**Government Normal Schools** at Keijo, Ueijo and Taikyū started in 1929 and completed in 1932 at a cost of ¥333,000.

**Commercial Museum** on Nandanmon Square, Keijo, begun in 1928

and completed in 1929 at a cost of ¥ 157,000. The purpose of this Museum is to aid industrial development by the exhibition of Korean products and by the issue of information regarding them abroad.

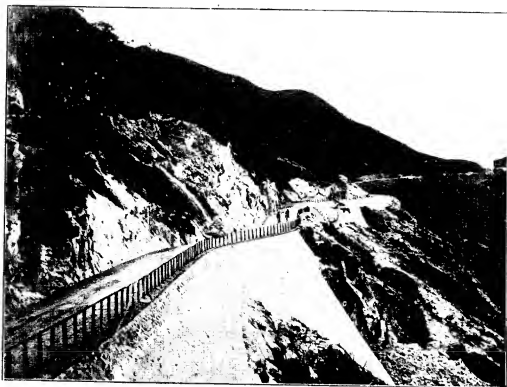
**Fresh Water Fish Farm in Chinkai:** Chinkai was selected for the location of this work and a breeding pond, reservoir, laboratory and the necessary accessory buildings were built in 1927-1928 at a cost of ¥ 100,000. There are many ponds and dams in Chosen suitable for the culture of fresh water fish, and the Government-General considers it urgent that these should be utilized for the breeding and distribution of young fish to create a healthy development of this industry.

**Provincial Office of South Chusei Province at Taiden** begun in 1931 and completed in 1932 at a cost of ¥ 358,000.

**South Kankyo Provincial Government Offices at Kanko:** The old offices are 30 years old and are still in use by the Provincial Government. The erection of the new building was started in 1933 and will take three years to complete.

**Keijo Prison** begun 1931 and completed in 1933 at a cost of ¥ 390,000.

**Hospital attached to Keijo Medical College (Isen Byoin)** begun 1931 and completed in 1933 with the latest modern equipment at a cost of ¥ 293,000.



Typical Road cut through Hilly Country



Passenger Plane landing at Joito Aerodrome, Keijo

the management of the above company.

In 1927 the Government-General proposed a twelve year plan during which to construct a "Tumen River" line and other four lines totaling 1,384 kilometres and to buy out and improve the Zenshu-Riri Railway and other four lines totaling 339 kilometres. At present the foregoing plan is being carried on effectively and when it is completed it is hoped that the railway traffic of Chosen will enter a new epoch-making period. At the end of March, 1934 the total investment in government railways reached over 447 million yen, covering a length of 2,935 kilometres (excepting the 328 kilometres of North Chosen Railways) in active operation with 413 stations and employing 16,400 men in all, inclusive of 7,000 Koreans and two foreigners. For the purpose of training railway employees, a railway school was established in 1919 under the control of the Railway Bureau. Up to March, 1934, this school turned out 2,000 graduates including 400 Koreans. The railways in Chosen, by bridging the Yalu which forms part of the boundary and making connexion thereby with the continental railways, became at once part of the international railway system, and this resulted in through traffic being established between Tokyo and Europe. For the railway connection between Japan Proper and Chosen ferry boats make two regular voyages a day each way between Fusan and Shimonoski, covering the distance of 240 kilometres in 8 hours. The following table gives some idea of railway development.

Fiscal Year	Length (Kilo)	Passengers	Freight (Ton)	Receipts (Yen)
1933 <sup>*</sup> .....	2,935	22,238,000	7,254,000	43,153,000
1932 <sup>*</sup> .....	3,142	20,591,000	6,248,000	38,686,000
1931 <sup>*</sup> .....	3,008	19,670,000	6,025,000	36,300,000
1930 <sup>*</sup> .....	2,792	20,650,000	5,936,000	36,821,000
	(Mile)			
1925 .....	1,309	18,241,000	4,297,000	30,708,000
1920 .....	1,157	12,421,000	3,186,000	28,816,000
1911 .....	674	2,024,000	888,000	4,095,000

\* Metric system.

The hotel business as an adjunct to the railway business is run chiefly



for the accommodation of the foreign tourists. It was first started in 1912 at Fusan and Shingishu, the two principal terminals, by making use of the upper storeys of each station. In 1914 the Chosen Hotel was built on a grand scale in Keijo with two branches at Kongo-san for the convenience of mountain sightseers, and in 1922 a similar hotel was opened in Heijo.

Of the six lines now under construction the most important is the new line between Heijo and Gensan across the middle of the country, 213 kilometres in length. This was started in 1926 as a ten year enterprise, and, up to the end of March, 1934, 96 kilometres had been opened to traffic, and it is hoped it will prove another important link in the chain of traffic between North Chosen and West Japan.

## 69. Private Railways

For the encouragement of private railway enterprises in Chosen, regulations were enacted in 1912 making provision for their proper supervision and protection, and in 1914 further provision was made for granting special subsidies to important lines to meet any deficiency in profit below a certain percentage on the paid-up capital of those companies to be so favoured. In 1921 new regulations providing increased State aid for private undertakings were approved by the Diet and put into force for the furtherance of their development. Thus private railways in Chosen have made considerable progress, though their business condition is not yet prosperous enough to permit of them paying dividends from their earnings without drawing on the Government, and the total length open to business up to March 1934 reached 1,172 kilometres operated by nine companies, while new lines under construction, actual or projected, embraced some 354 kilometres. During the fiscal year 1933 the number of passengers carried on private railways reached 3,754,000 freight 1,110,000 tons, and receipts ¥ 5,194,000.

## 70. Tramways

There are 84 kilometres of tramways under operation in Chosen of which

the major ones are as follows :

The Keijo Electric Company Trainways in Keijo.....	35	kilos
The Chosen Gas Electric Company Trainways in Fusan.....	20	"
The Heijo Municipal Trainways in Heijo .....	13	"
Others .....	16	"
Total .....	84	kilos

From April 1933 to March 1934, these trainways carried 59,014,000 passengers and 214,000 tons of freight and receipts amounted to ¥ 2,881,000.

## 71. Navigation

In the year 1912 matters relating to routes, ships, seamen, beacons, etc., were all systematized and placed under the Communications Bureau of the present Government, and during 1914-15 not only were the marine regulations unified and adjusted but a marine court was created. Before the annexation there existed a few small shipping concerns under government protection, and they were induced to amalgamate into one big company, the result of which was that the Chosen Mail Steamship Company came into being in 1912 and was ordered to establish regular coasting services. There are now seven shipping companies in Korean waters.

In 1910, ships of all kinds entered in the shipping register numbered only 88 with a tonnage of 9,300, but the regulations of marine affairs under the present regime led to great progress being made in maritime traffic, and especially during the Great War the shipping business in Chosen enjoyed an extraordinary boom. At present the number of lines regularly operated under Government Requirements is 17 with 75 vessels (steam ships) aggregating 48,499 tons, their routes being interport, Chosen-Japan and Chosen-China. In addition there are a hundred lines for coasting trade and inland navigation operated by 8,303 sailing boats.

**Number of Vessels registered in Chosen**

Year	-Steamers-		Sailing Boats—	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
1919.....	87	35,682	483	16,432
1925.....	147	44,520	627	21,075
1929.....	185	47,161	694	23,083
1930.....	196	53,098	692	22,911
1931.....	203	52,258	750	25,138
1932.....	223	58,003	756	24,889
1933.....	237	57,920	796	26,573

In 1905 four lighthouses were built, and by the year 1906 the number had increased to 53, but as this merely represented one signal for every 160 nautical miles, and navigation around the archipelago on the south-western coast was particularly dangerous during the foggy season, further great increase has since been made. The total number of navigation aids now stands at 317 comprising 155 night (including 69 lighthouses), 138 day, and 24 fog signals, in the proportion of 1 night signal to every 60 nautical miles of the entire coast. In 1933 there were 6,644 seamen of which, 2,798 men were officers.

**72. Principal Navigable Rivers**

The Yalu (Oryokko) river forming the boundary between Chosen and Manchukuo rises from Pakusan (the "Ever-white" Mountains 9,000 ft.) and empties into the Yellow Sea. The whole length is about eight hundred kilos of which seven hundred kilos, that is, from the mouth to Shinkapachin, is navigable by air-propeller boats under Government subsidy, besides junks and other sailing boats. Its upper course traverses a vast virgin forest region. Timber felled there is made into rafts and floated down its many rapids until it reaches the lumber-yards at Shingishu or Antung.

The Daido river flows past Heijo and empties into Yellow Sea near Chinnampo. It is four hundred kilos long and has a navigable course of



		Mail	
	Passengers	Corre- spondence	Freight (Kilogram)
Departures	2,445	48,382	366
Arrivals	2,313	47,384	1,432
Total	4,758	95,766	1,798
			7,388.51

**Air Routes.** It is obvious that the development of air traffic is of tremendous importance to transportation, communication and national defence. In order to develop this traffic, it is most necessary to open air routes. Therefore, the Communication Bureau of the Government-General, in accordance with the plan of the Communication Department in Tokyo, has already formed a plan to develop a trunk air route connecting Japan, Chosen and Manchuria and in 1928, three airports were established, one in Urusan, one in Keijo and one in Heijo. Since December 1931, the Tokyo-Dairen aeroplanes have made regular calls at the Shingishu temporary air port. From Shingishu communications are maintained with various parts of Manchuria by the regular planes of the Manchuria Air Transport Company. In March 1933, the temporary air port in Shingishu was made a permanent air port.

During the year under review, the air port in Keijo has been greatly improved by the addition of concrete runways ground mark, and illuminations for the convenience of the air traffic and also a concrete automobile road across the stream that flows around the air port. In its modern aspect Keijo aerodrome stands comparison with any of the large aerodromes in the Orient. Now there are nine ground marks, one each in Keijo Urusan, Kwokan, Taiden, Tenan, Shariiin, Heijo, Teishu and Shingishu.

There are now two wireless stations, one in Urusan and another in Keijo to make connection for airway news, and also a meteorological observatory (branch office) at the airport in Urusan, for the forecasting of weather conditions. At each airport there are officials for customs examination and also for general supervision.

Chosen has now become one of the international airway centres of the Far East. Since the opening of the airports in Chosen many distinguished

foreign flyers have visited this part of the world, and this, no doubt, is a good step toward international amity.

## 74. Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones

A Japanese postal service in the peninsula was begun with the establishment of a post-office at Fusan in 1876, when the port was opened to foreign trade, followed later by the opening of similar offices in other treaty ports with the increase of Japanese settlers. In 1896 the Korean Government introduced a modern postal system, modelling it on that of Japan, and in 1900 formally joined the Universal Postal Union, but owing to poor management and consequent financial loss it was placed under Japanese control in July, 1905, and the Japanese postal system was made common to the two lands. Before 1905 there were 427 Korean and 89 Japanese offices as organs for communication, but in 1933 they numbered 922, including telegraph and telephone offices, employing 14,880 men in all of whom 7,100 are Koreans and 2 foreigners. To facilitate postal services in the country an Employees Training School was founded in 1907, and up to March, 1934, this school had sent out 3,500 graduates of whom 1,000 are Koreans.

The beginning of the telegraph service was in 1884 when a Japanese office was created in Fusan for communication with the homeland. Later on, similar offices were established in Keijo and a few other centres. The submarine cable between Fusan and Japan was originally the property of a foreign company, and its management was carried on with few exceptions under the Universal Telegraph Rules, but in 1910 Japan bought the cable from the company for the greater benefit of the public. Each year increase was made in the number of operating offices, and from only 44 in 1905 they rose to 827 in 1933. During 1933, 5,230,000 ordinary foreign mail matters were handled.

In 1910 a wireless apparatus was installed on the Kosai-maru, an official inspecting steamer, and in the three lighthouses on the west coast, though the service has not yet been thrown open to the public, and in 1923 a wireless office was opened in Keijo to handle messages sent to and from

ships sailing in Korean waters and those of the general public. Later on more wireless stations were established in Mokpo, Saishu (Quelpart), Fusan, Chinnampo, Seishin and in Ulsan.

The first telephone service was undertaken in 1902 between Keijo and Jinsen, and subscribers numbered only 65. In 1903 an exchange service at Fusan was started, and the number of subscribers increased from 310 at the end of that year to over 1,000 at the time of the postal union with Japan (1905). At that time only 16 lines were in operation, but expansion was rapidly pursued, and the following lines have been opened: in 1907 a long distance line between Keijo and Heijo; in 1911 between Keijo and Fusan; in 1921 between Keijo and Mokpo, and Keijo and Gensan; in 1924 between Keijo and Mukden; in 1925 between Jinsen and Mukden; in 1928 between Keijo and Dairen, as well as between Jinsen and Ryojun (Port Arthur); in 1929 between Keijo and Kamei. In 1932 telephone connection by special apparatus was made between Fusan and Shimonoseki and thus made possible the long distance service from Keijo and Fusan to Osaka and Tokyo. The 828 lines in operation in 1911 were increased to the large number of 9,497 ordinary and of 323 long-distance in 1933. In November, 1926, a Radio Broadcasting office was established in Keijo and opened to business in February, 1927, subscribers numbering some 2,000 at first but now 32,014. From April 1933, duplicate broadcasting in two languages (Japanese and Korean) by different wave lengths commenced. In the following table certain details are given of the telephone service.

Year	Telephone offices	Telephone subscribers	Calls during the year
1905.....	6	1,065	8,489,530
1910.....	217	6,448	21,200,613
1920.....	529	13,142	59,974,020
1925.....	610	26,265	114,510,002
1930.....	681	32,664	176,455,929
1932.....	714	34,869	209,657,071
1933.....	730	36,229	231,309,215

## 75. Money Orders and Postal Savings

Business in money orders and savings was first undertaken in Chosen by the Japanese post-office at Fusan in 1880, and the offices handling such business numbered only 30 at the time of the postal union with Japan. On taking over control of all postal affairs, these offices were increased to 72, and since 1906 has caused post-offices in places containing no inland revenue office to receive and pay out money on behalf of the Government, a departure quite unknown in other countries. In 1910 the system of "furikae chokin," or postal savings transfer account, was started in Keijo to facilitate the settling of commercial transactions, and subsequently, business relating to the receipt of local and national revenues, the flotation, sale, and repayment of public loans, etc., was even taken up by the post offices for convenience sake. There are now 810 offices handling money orders and savings.

On account of the lack of any organ for monetary circulation in Chosen, except the Fusan branch of the Dai Ichi Ginko (a Japanese bank), the Japanese post-office at Fusan was authorized to start business in ordinary money orders in 1880, and later on, those at other open ports followed suit. In 1900 the system of telegraphic transfer was introduced, and in 1903 it was made possible to telegraph money in large amounts for the greater convenience of business people. The total amount of money received and paid out during 1933 reached over ¥ 207,977,000, showing an increase of 35 times and 8 times respectively as compared with 1905 and 1910.

Business in foreign money orders was also taken up in 1880, though at first only with Hongkong. In 1881, exchange was opened with England, and in 1885 an agreement for exchange was conducted with France. This led to the gradual opening of exchange with other countries, and in 1908 the post-offices at Keijo and seven other centres were specified as exchange offices under the international postal agreement. The amount of money dealt with in this way shows a decided upward tendency since the opening of exchange with China in 1923, and in 1924 passed ¥ 1,000,000 mark. Foreign money orders received and paid out during 1933 amounted to



¥ 1,004,000, showing a ten fold increase as compared with 1908.

Since the system of postal savings was first started at Fusan in 1880, the number of offices taking up this important branch of business has gradually increased, and at the time of the postal union with Japan they numbered about 100. As there was no proper organ for saving in Chosen and the people in general had lost all idea of it owing to the heavy taxation and extortion, the number of Korean depositors in 1908 was only some 4,200, their savings amounting to no more than ¥ 37,000, but with the constant encouragement given to thrift and economy, the amount of their deposits has gradually increased, as may be seen from the following table.

#### Postal Savings

Year	—Total Amount—		Average Amount per Person	
	Japanese	Korean	Japanese	Korean
1910.....	¥ 3,016,420	¥ 190,045	¥ 28.98	¥ 5.44
1919.....	12,427,897	2,498,003	43.26	2.23
1925.....	18,527,307	3,005,867	37.62	2.46
1927.....	23,007,613	3,720,612	42.29	2.63
1929.....	31,349,222	4,937,195	52.61	3.33
1930.....	33,726,244	5,126,622	56.70	3.37
1931.....	36,067,452	5,365,217	60.64	3.18
1932.....	34,525,048	6,414,344	57.54	3.38
1933.....	37,383,811	7,423,343	56.01	3.41

### 76. Post Office Insurance

The Post Office Insurance (Kan-i-Hoken) has become popular and successful in Japan Proper. Stimulated by this fact, the Communication Bureau, with the approval and consent of the Imperial Diet, started the same plan of insurance on October 1, 1929.

Although Post Office Insurance is a Government enterprise, it is by no means a profitable business. The budget itself is separate from that of the Government-General and it is run under a special account. The Government maintains a strict balance of receipts and disbursements, and the net profit is to be divided among the insured.

There are two kinds of insurance, viz, Life Insurance and Old Age Insurance. Persons of either sex between the ages of 12 and 60 are admitted to it. The maximum insurable amount for one person is ¥450. But the rate of interest which is the basis of calculation of the insurance fee is a little lower than that of Japan.

For the purpose of handling the business and for the convenience of the public, the Communication Bureau supervises 800 Post Offices scattered throughout Chosen, in each of which applications are received, premiums are collected and insurance money is paid.

During the four years and five months (Oct., 1929-March, 1934) of its operation 858,686 persons entered the insurance, the insured amount being ¥145,545,242. This result is far better than was expected. In 1933 there were 8,232 deaths insured at ¥1,561,730. It is interesting to note that the Koreans are 77% of the total subscribers.

## 77. Electric and Gas Undertakings

The first electric enterprise in Chosen was the building of a tramway in Keijo by a joint-stock company organized by an American citizen in 1899, and in 1901 it started the supply of light in addition. Similar works were started in Fusan in 1902 and in Jinsen in 1906, after which little progress was made, for at the time of union with Japan they still numbered but three with an aggregate capital of ¥3,000,000 and a capacity of 1,300 kilowatts. Since that year, however, steady growth has been witnessed in meeting the general increase in demand for electricity, and these undertakings in 1933 numbered 56 in operation with a total capital of ¥124,179,000 and a capacity of 304,000 kilowatts. Besides, there were 17 official undertakings for government use and 95 for domestic use.

In 1911 the Government began to make a country-wide investigation of the water-power that might be utilized for generating electricity, and completed it with respect to eleven of the larger rivers in 1914, but as the feasibility of hydro-electric enterprises can be determined only after making long and close inquiry, a more detailed investigation was started in 1922,

and the result so far obtained is that 147 sites of promise, with a combined capacity of 2,228,200 k.w., are ascertained to be capable of easy and profitable management. At the present time there are seventeen waterpower plants in Chosen with twelve already in actual operation.

The two most promising hydro-electric power sites lie on the Choshin River (South Kankyō Province) with a capacity of 320,000 kilowatts and at Koryō (Kogen Province) with 80,000 kilowatts. In April 1933 the Choshin River Hydro-electric Power Company obtained a charter to develop power and in January 1934 commenced the erection of a plant to generate 140,000 kilowatts as the first instalment of their operations.

There are two gas-producing undertakings in Chosen, one at Keijo and the other at Fusan. The former started work in 1909 and the latter in 1912, and the year 1933 saw their fixed assets at ¥ 2,408,000 and their productive capacity at 6,292,000 cubic metre a year.

Control of gas was formerly exercised by the police authorities, but, in view of the fact that the business is done as a side line by electric companies, it was transferred in 1919 to the Communications Bureau so that both might be under the same supervision.

## X. Police

### 78. Introductory

The police system in Chosen was more or less established on a modern basis after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War in 1905, when the Korean Government engaged a Japanese adviser to institute reform. Proving inadequate to safeguard life and property, it was arranged to make use of the Japanese gendarmerie stationed in the country for the protection of telegraphs and railways, and in 1907 they were additionally charged with the duties of both "high and ordinary police."

In this way the police and gendarmerie were made to work together as guardians of the peace, but they often failed to show a united front in action because of difference in organization, and the need for closer unity was very keenly felt, as the country was constantly suffering from depredations by ruffians and bandits. Accordingly, June, 1910, shortly before the annexation, they were combined into one force, and placed under the direction of a single authority. A police headquarters was next established in Keijo with the commander-in-chief of the gendarmerie at its head, and a subordinate office in each province with the local gendarme captain in charge of it. According to local requirements, gendarmes and police were separately distributed. Railway centres and peaceful towns had a police station in them with a police sergeant or inspector at its head, while outlying districts were policed by gendarme detachments. By this division of duty it was hoped to ensure the maintenance of order and security with the minimum of trouble, and the system remained unchanged after the annexation, as it seemed unwise to alter it in view of the existing situation.

During the ten years that followed, however, the change in social conditions was so great that the popular cry for a civilian government became more insistent, and the Government saw the necessity of remodelling the

system on the one in force in the homeland. In consequence, in August, 1919, a police bureau was organized in the Government-General as a central organ, thus replacing the former headquarters, and to it was entrusted the entire administration of police and sanitary affairs. At the same time, power over local police was transferred to the provincial governors, a police department was formed in each provincial office with a civil servant at its head, and a police station in every important town and district with a staff of police officers.

The number of gendarmes discharging police duties under the old system was about 8,000, and the replacing of these by civilians, Japanese and Korean, raised the police force to 16,835, including 2,000 new men. This force was distributed among 247 police stations with 121 police "boxes" (Kobansho) in urban districts, and 1,438 police offices in rural districts.

As time went on, their duties grew increasingly heavy, and since nearly half the country was still unprovided with police, extension work was undertaken, and the year 1919 saw 250 urban police stations with 160 police "boxes," and 2,300 rural police offices in existence, with a force of over 20,000 officers and men. Late in 1914, however, following the general retrenchment policy, reduction was made by about 2,000 men, and the present force stands at 1,239 officers and 18,076 men, of whom 249 officers and 7,913 men are Koreans.

Meanwhile, the police training institute in Keijo was enlarged in scope and brought under the direct management of the Government. Recruits for the service are admitted by examination and pass nine to twelve months' training in this school. The major subjects taught include ethics, law, police administration, criminology, hygiene, gymnastics, etc.

## 79. Police Control

Formerly, the exercise of police control varied as between Koreans and Japanese, each having its own law, but after the establishment of the present regime it was arranged to bring both under single control and so conduce to the better maintenance of public peace. Some of the more

important police regulations revised or enacted in consequence of this were the control of fire-arms, gunpowder, and other explosives, which were issued in 1912, and for steam-engines and motors in 1915. Regarding business control, new regulations for second-hand stores, pawnshops, bath-houses, hotels, restaurants, public notaries, geisha, and licensed brothels and prostitutes, were enacted between 1912 and 1916. For the control of traffic, regulations for roads and all kinds of vehicles were enacted from 1913 to 1917, but those for bicycles and automobiles were revised in 1921, and it was then prescribed that, as in Japan, the "keep to the left" rule must be observed. In addition, provisions were made for control of building, hunting, speculation, raising of subscriptions, etc.

The first regulations relating to fire-brigades were issued in June, 1915, providing for their formation and operation, but in September, 1917, these were revised so as to be more suited to local conditions. At present there are a thousand fire-brigades throughout the country, staffed with 60,358 men, and all expenses are borne by the respective towns.

## 80. Maintenance of Order

In the days when the police system still remained undeveloped, there was always trouble in the country owing to the presence of numerous bandits and vagrants. After 1894, the year in which the famous Tonghak rebellion broke out, whole provinces were thrown into great disorder by these predatory bands, while, on the other hand, the frequency of change in the central government was such as to preclude any idea of security. To make the matter worse, a grave incident happened in July, 1907, when the new agreement concluded between Korea and Japan brought in its train the disbandment of the Korean army. Deeming this a gross reflection upon their loyalty, one of the regiments in Keijo broke out into open mutiny, and this gave rise to riots in many places. In fact, rioters were rampant everywhere, and, giving themselves out as patriots, abandoned themselves to plunder and murder. Local rowdies and ruffians taking advantage of the prevailing disorder also behaved lawlessly.

As the situation looked very critical, the Japanese troops and gendarmerie were set in motion under a special mandate from the Korean Emperor to co-operate with the Korean police for the suppression of these refractory elements. By the end of 1909 nearly all the troublemakers had been suppressed, though in remote mountain districts some still made their appearance. After the annexation a reign of tranquillity set in, though there were not a few who still harboured ill-feeling against the Japanese rule, but they were far too feeble to rise in revolt, and the one thing left them was to flee abroad, and from a safe distance preach insurrection to their fellow-countrymen.

During the European War some Koreans, believing in German superiority, recklessly gave out that the time had arrived for the regaining of national rights, and more especially so after the second Russian revolution in 1918, which facilitated the eastern march of German influence and caused foreign powers, including Japan, to dispatch forces to Siberia to check its progress. At this juncture, Korean malcontents abroad started a movement for the union of all their countrymen, and for making known to the world their will for national independence by concerted action within and without. No doubt they were led to such idea by the enunciation of the Wilsonian doctrine of self-determination for small nations, the full meaning of which they were apparently unable to grasp. Be that as it may, in January, 1919, they dispatched propagandists in secret to the interior of their homeland, and also to the city of Tokyo, to rouse to action kindred spirits, whom they found largely among students, and these latter quickly became the centre of the movement.

Meanwhile, members of the Tendo-kyo, the largest of the native religious sects, perceiving this ferment in popular sentiment, became possessed with the same ambition and soon joined hands with persons of like mind among Buddhists and Christians, and the movement culminated in the uprising on March 1, following.

The so-called independence agitation prevailed over the entire land for a time, but it was stamped out in about two months. During the time many Korean Christians were punished more or less severely in connexion

with the disturbance, and voices were raised against the Government that it was persecuting Christian converts, but the truth is they were dealt with not because of their faith, but because of their participation in the rising. As a matter of fact, scarcely any members of denominations other than Presbyterian and Methodist were arrested or imprisoned, simply because they stood aloof from politics and took no part in the agitation.

Since that year disaffected Koreans have been able to do nothing of any consequence, as the strengthening of the police force and the popular awakening to the utter futility of the movement have done much to stop intrigues and also made collective demonstrations practically impossible. Only in the frontier regions have lawless Koreans, living across the Yalu, succeeded at times in crossing the border and wantonly committed murder, arson, and pillage in the districts invaded by them, but the tightened defence of the frontier has since rendered such inroads more hazardous and consequently less frequent, much to the relief of the inhabitants of the frontier provinces.

The Independence agitators based their last hope on the Washington Conference of 1921. Contrary to their expectations, however, nothing was achieved for them at the conference and the people in general began to realize the impossibility of gaining independence by such means. Owing to the strict police control, public excitement calmed down, the activities of outlawed agitators greatly decreased from 1927 and 1928, and peace was restored except on the upper basin of Yalu River. On the other hand, there arose a new underground movement to develop the inner resources of the Korean nation and to wait for a more favourable opportunity in the future. Since 1923, the socialist movement has also gathered momentum and rapidly spread over the country, with the slogan of "emancipation of the proletariat."

Korean nationalists and socialists combined their influence for their common cause of political emancipation and availed themselves of every opportunity to arouse the Korean nationalistic spirit among their fellow-countrymen. At the time of the outbreak in Manchuria in 1931, the Imperial Government following a definite plan demonstrated to the outside



world as well as to its own people its firm resolve to assure peace in the Far East and thus the Korean people became aware of the new international situation of the Japanese Empire and were instilled with a stronger feeling for the Empire, so that there have been not a few even among the Korean patriots who have relented their previous attitude. This change of sentiment has been further fostered by the protection given by the Imperial Government to the Koreans, hitherto so oppressed in Manchuria, and a fresh desire to emigrate to Manchuria has arisen, with a will on the part of the Korean to work out their own lives there under the protection of Japan.

But the Korean malcontents in Shanghai, taking advantage of the anti-Japanese and anti-Manchukuo movements among the Chinese committed repeated acts of lawlessness which culminated in the vicious attack at Sakuradamon in Tokyo in 1932. Armed Korean outlaws and communists in South Manchuria allied themselves with the Chinese rebels, bandits, and communists, only to become their cat's-paw, and made attempts, from time to time, to disturb the peace in Manchukuo. They have redoubled their efforts to enter Chosen through the frontier districts during last few years which attempts have necessitated a more vigilant watch at the frontier by the police force.

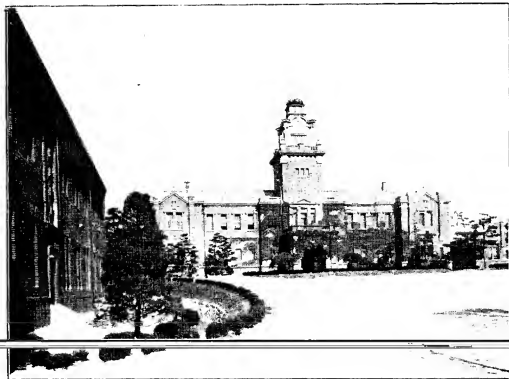
The socialist movement came to the front in 1922. The Korean socialists were divided into two factions, the "Ichigatsu Kai" (January Society), composed of a group of young men studying in Tokyo, and the "Seoul Young Men's Association" formed from Korean students in Chosen. Both factions established their headquarters in Keijo but quarrelled with each other continually. Both then started more systematic action and in April 1924 joined hands organizing the General Union of the Chosen Workmen and Farmers and the Chosen Young Men's Union. Any meeting was at once forbidden and the new organs existed in name only. Accordingly they planned to organize branch associations throughout the country having "Myen" as the unit, and to unify these branch associations under the leadership of the two unions of Workmen and of Farmers, and to unify the Young Men's Associations under the command of Young Men's As-

sociations Unions at the various counties and provinces and of the Central General Union.

Furthermore they made connection with their comrades abroad for the formation of secret societies such as the Chosen Communist Party and the Chosen Communist Young Men's Association. But in November, 1925, the greater part of their associates were arrested at Shingishu. Later others succeeded them in the movement and attempted a second conspiracy, but it was detected together with other conspiracies at the time of the State Funeral of late Yi Wang (late Prince Yi of Shotoku Palace) in June 1926, and the ringleaders were arrested. Some who escaped attempted to form a third Communist Party in the same year only to be arrested by the Shoro Police in Keijo in 1928. While at the same time the Police Authorities at Shingishu and at Heijo made wholesale arrests of Communists. In July 1928 the Comintern cancelled its recognition for the Korean Communist Party, and the various factions started movements for new organizations. In spite of repeated arrests the communists still continue their organization work and propaganda movements.



Keijo Municipal Offices



Hospital attached to Keijo Imperial University

land. At the same time a considerable sum of money was defrayed yearly to permit of timely action being taken for prevention of epidemics, with the result that even smallpox, once so virulent in Chosen, is now far less the scourge it was, thanks to the fuller enforcement of vaccination, while rigid control over the disposal of impurities and other insanitary matters was constantly exercised for the sake of the public health. Meantime, various sanitary regulations relating to physicians, dentists, foods and drinks, drugs, street and house cleaning, disinfection, etc., were drawn up and made effective as conditions called for them.

Although popular confidence in the central and provincial hospitals grew stronger as time went on there still remained much room for their improvement, so the Government in 1919 drew up a plan for extension in its medical service and the hospitals and medical force have since been greatly augmented. At the end of 1933 hospitals numbered 133 including 4 Government and 45 Provincial hospitals, while licensed medical men numbered 2,090 including 964 Japanese, 1,094 Koreans and 32 foreigners. In addition, there were 605 licensed dentists, 308 pharmacists, 1,545 midwives, and 1,586 nurses.

The Provincial Hospitals are maintained chiefly by the fees received from the patients, the interest from the Imperial bounty and the subsidy from the national exchequer. These hospitals spend ¥ 1.16 on the average for one patient per day, but owing to the many free cases treated the receipt is only 71 sen, leaving a deficit of 45 sen. It is interesting to note that the average hospital bill for inpatients per day is only ¥ 2.12 and for out-patients 61 sen.

In 1933, patients numbering 1,365,799 were treated, as follows :—

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Free.....	40,938	135,605	176,543
Paying .....	300,713	888,543	1,189,256
Total.....	341,651	1,024,148	1,365,799

Up to 1920 no sanitary experts were stationed in the provinces for local investigation and prevention of epidemics, but in that year one expert and two assistants were appointed to each province, and at the same time thirty

more medical men were appointed to attend to people in the more remote parts of the country. Quarantine at seaports, though at first confined to Fusan, Jinsen, and Gensan, was extended to smaller ports as they too were frequently threatened with invasion by pestilence, and quarantine officers are now stationed at Kunsun, Mokpo, Chinnampo, Seishin, and Shingishu, while the staff at each of the three premier ports has been strengthened.

Hygienic inspection is most indispensable in connection with the official control of food, drinks, and drugs, so from 1913 onward the provinces were gradually equipped with laboratories for chemical examination of these articles, and no province is now lacking such. Important articles such as medicines, beverages, and comestibles, subject to official inspection during 1933 totalled 39,814 of which 11,602 were declared unwholesome or injurious. Chief among the condemnations were 7,248 cases of drinking water, 2,075 samples of patent medicines, 882 of beverages, 702 of intoxicating liquors, 189 of canned goods and 147 of tablewares. Formerly, no research work in epidemics, in spite of their presence in the country the whole year round, was attempted in the provinces, but since the cholera invasion of 1920 a bacterial laboratory has been formed in every province. The preparation of various prophylactic vaccines, however, is conducted by the one in Keijo only, and by it distributed to various centres at a small charge or else free of cost.

## 82. Control of Opium

Opium smoking has for some time been somewhat prevalent in Chosen, especially in the frontier regions, and there were many who succumbed to it. It is true that in the year 1905 the Korean Government prohibited the importation, manufacture, and sale of opium and pipes, but it was found impossible to enforce the ban effectively. After annexation, the authorities took every measure to secure a thorough-going control over opium, and the new criminal law for Chosen issued in 1912 contained a special provision. Toward confirmed users of opium a rather moderate policy was adopted at first, so that their cure might be effected by degrees, and their

number gradually grew less. In September, 1914, the Government gave instructions to the police and other officials concerned to enforce the absolute prohibition of opium smoking, and, taught by past experience, began to treat habitues in a semi-compulsory manner. This is proving highly effective, but it is exceedingly difficult to free the land of the evil entirely as much opium is still smuggled in from China, or prepared secretly in the frontier districts. During the World War, stimulated by the jump in the price of drugs, illicit poppy cultivators increased greatly in number, but on the restoration of peace a turn to the contrary soon became apparent.

Regarding control of poppy cultivation, each province framed its own rules, free cultivation of the plant being prohibited, but the rules being greatly diverse they fell short of securing the desired end. Therefore, in June, 1919, new uniform rules were enforced in the country, and poppy cultivation was absolutely forbidden except for supplying the needs of the medical profession and was limited to a certain area, while all the opium produced had to be handed over to the Government at a standard price, to be sold by it to authorized manufactures of medicines. The result of poppy cultivation for the years succeeding the enforcement of the opium control law is as follows:

	1933	1932	1931	1924	1920
			(Hectares)		
Area.....	2,240	1,068	738	330	90
			(K. Gram)		
Production .....	14,058	6,835	5,104	1,181	153
	(Less water)				

Information with regard to the consumption of opium produced in Korea may be found in the section on Government Monopolies.

In 1920 new regulations for the control of opium, alkaloids, and other narcotics, based on the principles of the Opium Treaty and of the League of Nations, were issued, by which both export and import of all narcotics were made subject to official permission, though in no instance was the quantity permitted to go beyond the limits of the legitimate demand. In 1923 these were revised to check possible evasion of the rules by illicit dealing.

1. Government Monopoly of Morphine, Heroin and their salts.

As the entrusting of the manufacture of narcotics to private drug manufacturers is attended with the danger of illicit selling, the Government now undertakes both the manufacture and sale.

2. Revision of the Control of Narcotics.

The regulations for control based on the principles of the Opium Treaty, which had been promulgated, were more strictly enforced and illicit dealers punished.

3. Treatment of narcotic Habitués.

The life of habitués is pathetic and they become plague spots in society. The Government now demands reports from the habitués, and they are dealt with at the Treatment Stations of Keiki and eight other provinces.

At first, morphine injection was in great favour as a means of curing those addicted to the use of opium, but, unfortunately, abuse of the cure eventually produced many cases of chronic morphinism, and no law existed for its control; therefore in 1921, when regulations for drugs and druggists were published, traffic in morphine was drastically restricted, and in the treatment of morphine victims the method of gradual reduction in doses was applied, which succeeded in diminishing their number very markedly. Cocaine injection is now being stringently controlled with beneficial results. In April 1930, the Government-General granted a subsidy of ¥16,240, in addition to sufficient money to buy the necessary medicine, to be divided among the provinces to assist in the cure of addicts. As a result 2,837 addicts out of a total of 2,944, who were treated at the provincial morphine asylums were completely cured.

The authorities, therefore, decided to accommodate about 2,000 addicts a year from 1931, but on account of the decrease in the budget it became impossible. Since 1929, however, the Government-General has been pursuing the following plan.

1. Efforts shall be made to cure all morphine addicts within ten years.
2. All addicts shall be registered and a fixed quantity of morphine administered.

3. The Government-General shall monopolize the manufacture and sale of morphine which is supplied to the registered addicts above mentioned.
4. Stricter control of morphine shall be enforced and no morphine be used by persons other than registered addicts, and heavier punishments be provided for smugglers and secret sellers of morphine.
5. Schools and other institutions of social culture shall educate the public in order to prevent the development of addicts and to assist the already cured to avoid relapse.

On March 3, 1930, the Government-General promulgated an order by which all addicts should be registered, and up to the end of the same year such registered addicts numbered 3,778, and in 1933 the number increased to 4,628.

Addicts who are destitute or those who require supervision have been placed in Morphine Asylums, of which one is in Keiki and eight in other provinces. The League of Nations' Commission of Inquiry into Opium Smoking in the Far East, visited Chosen in April 1930 and inspected the Morphine manufactory of the Government-General. They were satisfied with the work and greatly praised the authorities. The League of Nations placed on record the fact that morphine addicts are registered, and information concerning the manufacture and sale of morphine. It expressed praise of the work done which gave much hope for the future.

### 83. Epidemics and Endemics

It is interesting to know that, in spite of its contiguity to Chinese and Russian territory, the country has never been troubled by pest invasion. Nevertheless, visitation by other epidemics, such as cholera, small-pox, typhoid fever, dysentery, etc., was very frequent and sometimes in a most virulent form. The people in general had little idea of sanitation and refused, in many cases, to be medically treated, being swayed by superstition. Great difficulty was consequently met in working for prevention of epidemics, but the recent progress in Korean social psychology has brought with it a



salutary change in this respect.

Cholera has long been familiar to the peninsula. It is said that in the year 1895 over 600,000 perished of the plague in the frontier districts, and again in 1902 about 10,000 fell victim to it in the city of Keijo alone, not to mention other places. The disease usually enters from abroad, especially from China, and greatly varies in activity. In 1919 and 1920 malignant cholera invaded the land, and notwithstanding the preventive measures taken by the authorities, raged furiously, the number of cases reported in 1919 being 17,000, of which 11,000 proved fatal, and 24,000 in 1920 with a death-roll of 13,000. A heavy toll, indeed. Yet compared with former days it can be said that the malady has considerably diminished in severity.

Small-pox formerly prevailed more or less throughout the year. This was mainly because of the time-honored superstition among the people that this particular disease must be accepted as an act of God, so they did not attempt in any way to ward off its attack. In 1895 the Korean Government issued vaccination rules aiming at universal enforcement, but no good results were obtained, and numerous cases of the disease were reported every year. On the establishment of the present regime, therefore, great efforts were put forth to combat the disease, and police and sanitary officials were enlisted to disillusion the populace of their old superstition and to preach to them the saving virtue of vaccination. At the same time, large quantities of vaccine were distributed free, and for the vaccination of women, female operators were especially engaged. As a consequence, after 1913, cases of small-pox fell to between 300 and 50 a year. In the spring of 1919 the disease again broke out, producing upwards of 2,000 cases. In 1920, malignant small-pox invaded the land from countries adjacent and vaccination was at once resorted to as far as possible, but the disease was fatal in more than 3,500 out of 11,500 cases. In 1921, cases still reached the large number of over 8,300, of which 2,500 succumbed.

Typhoid fever is of yearly occurrence in the country, and many cases are reported every year. As the disease requires a certain period to develop, there is always a suspicion that its virus may be spreading before it is discovered, and this makes prevention more difficult. Each time the

malady prevails the authorities dispense free to all applicants the preventive injection while all medical agencies are encouraged to make extensive use of it.

As regards other epidemics, in view of their yearly appearance, similar precautions are always and everywhere taken by the authorities in the form of periodical house-cleaning, strict control of food and drinks, early discovery and report of cases, general injection of preventive vaccines, bacterial examination of suspected cases, etc. The table below indicates the number of epidemic cases in 1932 and 1933:

Epidemics	—1933—		—1932—	
	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths
Cholera	—	—	70	38
Dysentery	2,833	533	2,339	561
Typhoid fever	7,725	1,078	6,306	992
Para-typhoid fever	565	39	516	35
Small-pox	4,928	966	2,787	544
Pyphus	1,439	152	1,166	132
Scarlet fever	1,498	116	2,223	313
Diphtheria	1,425	406	1,276	433
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	128	59	113	59
Total	20,541	3,369	16,796	3,107

Of the so-called endemics the more prominent are distoma, hook worm, and malaria, the most numerous cases being those of lung-distoma. Besides, there are other contagious diseases, such as tuberculosis, leprosy, etc. For lepers a government leprosarium has been established on Shoroku-to, a small island off the southern coast of the peninsula, where a limited number are accommodated and segregated. Foreign missionary bodies have also extended their humanitarian activity in this direction, and mission leper asylums are found in three southern towns—Fusan, Taikyu, and Reisui. For tuberculosis a mission sanatorium has been established in Kaishu.

## 84. Leprosy

Leprosy is endemic in Chosen, and many lepers are to be met with,

though mostly in the south. Though no accurate statistics are available, the number of cases in advanced condition is reported to be approximately 7,000, to say nothing of incipient cases. These unfortunate mortals, wandering about the country spreading the invisible germs of their disease, present not only a most miserable sight but are a great menace to the public health. It was by foreign missionary bodies that the first leper homes, three in number, were established in the south. The Government in turn realised the need of making provision for lepers, and drew up a plan in 1916 for their segregation. Shoroku-to, a small island off South Zenra Province, was selected as a suitable site, and the building of the new institution was started with special aid from the Imperial charity funds and completed in 1917. The island is noted for its mild climate. The lepro-sarium is beautifully situated in the hills and occupies a vast space of ground divided into two parts, one for males, the other for females. At present more than six hundred patients are being cared for in the institution. In order to keep the inmates from loafing, the able are employed in such work as they show capacity for, and this gives them a good appetite and relief from ennui. For the medical treatment of lepers a new injection called ethyl-ester of chaulmoolgra oil has been made use of since the winter of 1921, and with such encouraging results that the disease is no longer regarded as incurable.

Complete information regarding Leper Asylums is given under Charity and Relief.

## 85. Cattle Disease

Several forms of cattle disease exist in Chosen, some of them being introduced from adjacent Chinese territory and others originating in the peninsula itself, and the country suffers more or less from their visitation every year. Accordingly, in 1915 a preventive law was enacted, and in 1918 the serum laboratory established by the home Government was transferred to the Chosen Administration. At the same time a number of serum stations with veterinary surgeons in charge were set up in important points

along the frontier.

Rinderpest, a prominent form of cattle disease, has its permanent cradle on the northern side of the Yalu and the Tumen, yet in the face of the ever-present possibility of invasion, especially during the long season of frost, nothing was ever positively done to prevent it until after the annexation. However, the preventive work since taken up has rendered its invasion less widespread than formerly. In 1927, the disease again crossed the frontier, and 86 cases of it were reported, but in 1929 there were only 5 cases. As preventive measures, enforcement of serum injection into animals in the affected district, isolation of the entire vicinity, close guard against cattle going in and out, and early discovery of fresh cases, if any, were vigorously carried on by police and people.

## 86. Quarantine of Cattle Export

It was in the year 1909 that the quarantine law for export cattle was first issued by the Korean Government and a quarantine station set up at Fusan. The system was in force until 1915 when a new law was introduced. This was revised in the year following to admit of the inclusion of two additional ports for direct export of cattle to Japan. From that time the number exported increased so greatly that every month saw hundreds of cattle idly awaiting official examination, and many were shipped uninspected under pledge of submission to inspection at the port of arrival; so to provide the necessary accommodation quarantine stations were formed in 1925 in four other ports through which cattle might be regularly exported—Jinsen, Chinnampo, Gensan, and Joshin. The detention period for inspection of such cattle is now fixed at between 12 and 20 days at a charge of ¥ 2 per head.

In 1933, cattle exported to Japan Proper numbered 57,862 valued at ¥ 4,261,494.

## 87. Abattoirs

There is a considerable market for meat and even the poorest people

invariably use it on all occasions of rejoicing or mourning: hence the extensive raising of cattle throughout the country. In 1933 the total number of abattoirs was 1,392 at which 287,946 cattle and 289,351 hogs were butchered, the former showing one per cent. decrease and the latter an increase by twenty per cent. on the preceding year. The killing of cattle was formerly conducted in a most haphazard way, but has been systematized since the enforcement of the new regulations for its control in 1919. However, most abattoirs, except in the large towns, still leave much desirable from the sanitary standpoint, so efforts are being made to secure improvement.

## **XII. Justice**

### **88. Introductory**

The judicial system in Chosen obtained a good start during the protectorate regime, through the initial step toward reform taken by the Korean Government in the year 1906 by engaging a Japanese legal adviser for its Department of Justice, and later one for each of the principal courts. But in those days the Korean executive and legislative were badly confused, for within each provincial office stood a court, in which justice was generally administered by local magistrates possessed of little or no knowledge of jurisprudence, and the only independent courts were Keijo Saibansho, or court of first hearing, and the Heiri-in, or court of last instance. Bribery was openly practised, authority abused, and the entire system was in indescribable disorder. It seemed impossible to secure the reality of any reform by indirect assistance, so Prince Ito, first Resident-General, under the new agreement in 1907, caused judicial affairs in Korea to be separated from those of the executive. At that time, after the example of Japan, law courts were constituted on the three-trial system, and professional Japanese were appointed to the important posts.

However, in order to ensure security of life and property in Chosen, further consolidation of the system thus initiated was called for, but the Korean Government, being financially powerless to do anything in the matter itself, the entire judicature of the country was at last entrusted to the care of Japan in 1909. As a result of annexation in the year following, extraterritoriality enjoyed by foreign residents came to an end, and all were alike brought under Japanese jurisdiction.

Under the system of "three instances," there are three kinds of law courts with a procurator's office attached to each. Local courts deal with the first hearing of both civil and criminal cases. A court of appeal deals

with appeals against a judgment pronounced by a local court, while the Supreme Court passes final judgment on appeals against a decision in a court of appeal, and also performs those functions vested exclusively in the highest tribunal. In a local court the hearing is held by a single judge as a rule, but when it is a question of a civil suit involving ¥ 1,000 upward, or a case of personal process or some other specific case, three judges sit. A court of appeal is presided over by three judges and the Supreme Court by five, and so form collegiate courts. Simultaneously with the adoption of this system, rules for lawyears, notaries public, and bailiffs were published.

The competency of Korean judges and procurators was formerly limited to the handling of cases, civil or criminal, in which Koreans only were involved. But such limitation being thought no longer necessary, revision of the regulations for courts of justice was again made in March, 1920, with the object of doing away with all such objectionable discrimination between Korean and Japanese functions on the bench.

At first, judges had no security of tenure, but in 1911 some revision was made in the regulations for law courts by which judges serving the Government-General were secured their positions for life unless they forfeited the privilege by being condemned to imprisonment or by laying themselves open to disciplinary punishment. Nevertheless, as a special provision was still retained making it possible for the Governor-General to order them suspended from duty whenever deemed necessary, the regulations were further modified in 1921 so that judges might enjoy the feeling of absolute stability in their independent capacity.

At the same time an age limit for the bench, modelled on the one in Japan, was introduced, by which the retiring age for the President of the Supreme Court was fixed at 63 and for judges in general at 60, though, on a resolution by a general council of the Supreme Court, the period of service may be prolonged to five years more in the case of men of very exceptional merit. Eligibility for the bar in Chosen, as defined by law, has been granted to those licensed to practise law in Japan, and those who have previously served on the Korean bench or bar. But in December, 1921, an examination system for Chosen was specially instituted for can-

didates, either Korean or Japanese, for the Korean bar. The examination is held once a year and successful candidates since 1922 now number 94, of which 48 are Koreans.

From September 1930 the law for the prevention and punishment of robbery and theft, and from February 1933 the law for the compensation of persons wrongly arrested or imprisoned were enforced. Now, as far as administration of justice in criminal cases is concerned the people in Chosen receive practically the same protection as the people in Japan Proper except in a few special cases.

The system of mediating between disputing parties in minor civil matters, without, if possible, going to law was started in 1910, and shows a good record each year. During 1933 the total number of cases receiving good offices at the hands of the local police reached 465 out of 1,045 cases filed on application for arbitration.

The law for the mediation of disputes on tenancy questions was enacted in 1932 and put into effect from February 1933. By this law the disputing parties have been encouraged to apply to the proper courts for arbitration instead of bringing formal suit which might involve them in further disputes or needless delay.

In view of the rapid increase of this kind of dispute in recent years together with the prevalence of dangerous thoughts and the threat on the economic life of the farming population, it is hoped to secure by this law peaceful settlements of all tenancy disputes.

## 89. Uniformity of Laws

Owing to the dissimilarity in usages and conditions in Japan Proper, Chosen, Formosa, and Kwantung Province each of these component parts of the Japanese Empire was left free to make special laws within its own jurisdiction. The consequence was that certain laws enacted in and applicable to one part did not pass in the others, while no legal connexion existed between them for matters of common interest. For instance, a company established according to the law of any one Japanese territory



other than Chosen was not legally recognized in Chosen, and consequently was not permitted to amalgamate with any founded in Chosen, nor to transfer its main office to Chosen. Moreover, a criminal offence committed in a Japanese territory other than Chosen, even though the offender was known to be in the country, could not be brought before the Korean courts because there were no provisions by which action might be taken. In order to remove all such handicaps, new laws were enacted in 1918, and all were put into force that year, except the provision relating to transfer of one's domicile.

Concerning the transfer of one's domicile, the individual parts of the Empire had so far reserved enforcement of it, owing to the incomplete connexion of census registration between them. In Chosen, however, the ground having been fully prepared, the transfer law in question was made public in June, 1922. By virtue of this new law Koreans and Japanese intermarrying are legally entitled to be enrolled on the one or the other's family register.

In 1934, there were 1,629 cases of intermarriages between the two peoples.

## 90. Abolition of Flogging

Flogging was long a common form of punishment with the Koreans, and when properly administered was suited to their social condition as a penalty for minor offences. Indeed, in a majority of cases it had a more effective value than the infliction of a short imprisonment or the imposition of a fine. Hence, when the provisions of the criminal law were adjusted and unified in 1912, this method of punishment was still retained for Korean delinquents, though its application was limited to the physically fit, aged men, women, and children being expressly excluded.

In the meantime, it was fully recognized that such system, however effective it might be in its way, was not justifiable in the light of modern penology, while the social awakening of the people made it even more inadmissible. So flogging was finally deleted from the list of penalties in March, 1920.

## 91. Registration System

After annexation, a registration law for immovables based on the one in force in Japan was enacted to confirm by registration any acquisition, loss, or change of real estate. The system was first adopted in 1914 in the 29 centres furnished with cadastre books as the result of a country-wide survey. With the completion of the cadastres in other districts its application was extended, and in 1918 it covered the entire land, thus completely superseding the former certification system, and all the business connected with it came into the hands of local courts and their branches.

With regard to perpetual leases in the foreign settlements, it was arranged at the time of annexation that the existing system should be allowed to continue for a time, and each consular office was to conduct registration as before for its nationals in accordance with the law of the country represented. But with the revision effected in the local administration in 1914 this arrangement came to an end, and all business regarding foreign perpetual leases was transferred to the competent law court.

## 92. Revision of Civil Law and Census Registration Law

The civil law for Chosen was promulgated in March, 1912. Though in principle it was based substantively on the one for Japan, much of native usage was contained in those provisions relating specially to legal capacity, relationship, and inheritance. It was found, however, after the lapse of ten years that the advanced social condition was calling for revision which was done in 1922, making the Japanese civil law applicable to Koreans in matters of nubile age, judicial divorce, bastardy, family council, acceptance of succession, and separation of property, and it was also provided that personal acts mentioned in the law, such as creation of a collateral family,



Training School Boys in practical Farm Work

was about 26,000, but in 1933 they numbered as many as 48,765. Classifying them under typical "first instance" cases records show that: (1) Cases of personal process numbering 190 in 1911 rose to 1,274 in 1933. Such increase was mainly due to legal permission being given to petition for divorce by wives, a thing wholly denied them in former days; (2) cases about landed property numbering 4,430 in 1911 increased to 8,123. This comparatively small increase was surely due to the establishment of titles as the result of land investigation, and also to the confirmation of rights secured by registration; (3) cases involving buildings, only 526 in 1911, soared to 1,195. This may be taken as a reflex of the housing problem which has become very prominent of late; (4) cases about pecuniary matters numbering 20,050 in 1911 increased to 27,108. For this the recent adverse economic condition is largely responsible; (5) cases concerning tenancy, formerly unheard of but now coming to the fore along with the change in the social ideas of the people, reached 613 in 1933.

The number of criminal cases officially taken up reached 7,000 in 1911. Since then a yearly increase has been witnessed, and in 1933 a total of over 59,015 was recorded. The principal cause of this tendency lies in the ever-growing complexity of the social organization, inevitably leading to an increase in crime in general, while the greater efficiency of the police in effecting arrests must be a contributing factor. Another reason by no means without weight is that injured persons, formerly suffering in silence through fear of consequences, no longer hesitate to appeal to justice against wrongs done to them.

Grave crimes, such as murder, robbery, etc., were formerly quite numerous in the country, but it is evident that they have on the whole tended toward diminution year by year, thanks to the better maintenance of order and security, while the decrease in cases of seizure and abduction may be ascribed to the gradual disappearance of such old abuses as the carrying-off of young widows. Intellectual crimes on the other hand, such as fraud, forgery, perjury, etc., have yearly increased, and the tendency is for greater skill to be shown in committing them. As for political offences it may be noted that they have considerably decreased since 1919, though at times some Koreans

are arrested holding communistic views. Important criminal cases tried and decided in the first instance are as under :

Year	Felling Forest Trees by Stealth	Gambling, Lottery	Dispossession of real property	Larceny	Fraud, Blackmail	Forgery, Perjury	Injury	Robbery	Murder	Adultery
1933.....	4,484	1,563	556	5,442	1,366	269	3,551	566	320	101
1932.....	3,474	1,362	566	5,995	1,431	280	4,181	568	475	40
1931.....	3,457	553	552	4,161	1,224	417	3,339	403	288	122
1930.....	3,515	738	676	5,196	1,543	519	3,474	390	265	123
1925.....	838	2,820	542	3,904	1,279	203	1,889	595	200	90
1921.....	822	3,215	1,460	4,928	2,439	512	2,984	1,148	306	190
1911.....	81	1,542	339	3,981	1,358	263	430	1,182	263	601

## 95. Prisons

Most of the prisons under the old regime were attached to police stations, and not only was their accommodation of the worst description but the prisoners suffered gross maltreatment. Indeed, a prison in those days was literally hell, no human interest ever being taken in the condition, physical, or spiritual, of its inmates. Early in the protectorate period, therefore, the matter of prison reform claimed consideration, and new prisons were established in the chief centres. In 1909, the Japanese Government took over by agreement all the judicial functions of the country and ran the prisons on a modern system, and after the annexation, a new prison law was enacted in 1912.

The prisons taken over, 16 in number, were all in old Korean style with but few exceptions, and great difficulty was experienced in their management, so improvements were steadily introduced in their building and equipment to cope with the annual increase in prisoners, and the end of 1919 saw 10 prisons and 13 branches in existence. At present there are 26 prisons including 10 branches, with 1,982 jailers and warders including 61 women. Meanwhile, following the example of the homeland, juvenile prisons

were established in Kaijo and Kinsen, and in the treatment of female prisoners, comparatively small in number, arrangements were made for their proper accommodation. For the training of jailers a school was established in 1918, in which accepted applicants are instructed in their new duties, and picked men already in service are occasionally sent to Japan to attend a higher technical course.

In 1909, when the Korean prisons were transferred to Japanese control, the prisoners numbered approximately 5,300. Increasing each year, they rose to some 16,000 in 1922, consequent on the wide-spread disturbance of 1919 and the abolition of flogging in 1922. In 1933 there were 18,824 prisoners including five hundred females.

Prior to 1909, prison labour was so little practised that convicts set to work averaged less than 30 per cent. For the sake of keeping discipline and health, efforts have since been made to find work for all convicts, and at the end of 1919 over 90 per cent. were given work. Further to turn to more account the skill and labour of convicts the prisons are now provided with workshops of every kind, and no prisoner is idle. The principal trades worked by them are brick-making, paper-making, shoe-making, weaving, tailoring, cabinetwork, stonework, etc. This has not alone added greatly to the physical wellbeing of prisoners but also made possible the provision of better bedding, clothing, and food. Each prison has a good staff of medical experts, and this, coupled with sanitary improvements, has almost succeeded in banishing such common diseases as prison-fever and scorbutus, and in greatly lessening the death-rate.

For the mental reform of prisoners, care is taken to give them religious teaching, schooling, and recreation. As chaplains Buddhist priests are generally engaged to serve them, while Christian prisoners are allowed to read the Bible and pastors are at times admitted to give them devotional talks. This proving conducive to the promotion of good behaviour on the part of prisoners, the number of those released on ticket-of-leave has yearly increased.

Prisoners under the age of 18 are made to attend the prison school, where they are taught morals, the Japanese language, arithmetic, etc., so

that they may lead an honest life after their discharge.

For the protection of ex-prisoners 27 associations are established in towns in which prisons are situated, and their work is encouraged substantially by the Government. The prisoners aided by these protective organs numbered about twelve thousand in 1933, more than half of the total of prisoners released.

Since annexation general pardon has been granted to prisoners several times by Imperial grace. The first came at the time of annexation, the second on the demise of Emperor Meiji in 1912, the third on the death of the Empress Dowager Shoken in 1914, the fourth on the great occasion of the Coronation of Emperor Taisho in 1915, the fifth after the marriage of the Korean Prince Yi, Jr. to the Japanese Princess Masako Nashimoto-no-miya, which took place in April, 1920, the sixth in January, 1924, to commemorate the marriage of the Japanese Crown Prince (the Present Emperor), the seventh in February, 1927, on the death of Emperor Taisho, the eighth, in commemoration of the Coronation of the present Emperor in November, 1928, and the ninth, the latest one, in February 1934, to commemorate the birth of the Crown Prince.

## **XIII. Local Administration**

### **96. Introductory**

Under the old regime there existed, in addition to various local offices, a number of other distinct organs, including those for Japanese, Chinese, and foreign residents, and their relations were so mixed that with the advent of the new regime their readjustment was imperative, but sudden radical changes were avoided as far as possible, and even the question of foreign settlements was held over as it required delicate negotiation with the powers interested. So a beginning was made by closing Japanese residencies and revenue offices, and forming a department in each of the thirteen provinces to take charge of financial affairs.

Although the administrative boundaries of urban and rural districts were left as before, there was wide discrepancy in their area, population, and resources, and it followed that some towns and villages bore a disproportionate burden of taxation. Accordingly, the area of each county (*gun*) was reduced or extended to about forty square *ri* (one sq. *ri*=15.42 sq. km.) with an average population of 10,000, and that of each town or village to four square *ri* with an average of 800 families, while each municipality was reduced to its natural limits by taking from it adjacent villages. This alteration left the number of cities (*fu*) as before at twelve but reduced counties from 317 to 220, and towns and villages from 4,322 to 2,493. In addition, two islands, Quelpart (Saishuto) and Dagelet (Usuryoto) were formed with a governor for each. Below are given the local administrative divisions as at present constituted:—



Province	Area (sq. kilo)	Percentage of total area	Administrative Divisions—			
			Fu (Municipalities)	Gun (Counties)	Yu (Towns)	Men (Villages)
Keiko	12,814	5.8	3	20	2	246
North Chusei	7,418	3.4		10	2	104
South Chusei	8,106	3.7		14	5	170
North Zenra	8,531	3.9	1	14	3	185
South Zenra	13,887	6.3	1	22*	3	263
North Keisho	18,980	8.6	1	23†	5	267
South Keisho	12,305	5.6	2	19	5	247
Kokai	16,732	7.6		17	3	218
South Heian	14,925	6.7	2	14	1	146
North Heian	28,445	12.8	1	19	4	189
Kogen	26,263	11.9		21	3	173
South Kankyo	31,979	14.5	2	16	1	138
North Kankyo	20,347	9.2	1	11	4	77
Total	220,741		14	220	41	2,423

\* The two larger islands, Saishu To (Quelpart) and Utsuryo To (Dagelet) are included in the column of Gun.

A provincial governor, while being subordinate to the Governor-General, administers the affairs of his province, supervises all public bodies, and is authorized to issue local ordinances. At first he had no power over the local police, for this stood entirely separate from all other executive organs and was controlled solely by a police captain, but in August, 1919, when the gendarme system came to an end, the control of the local police was transferred to the provincial governors, and in each province a police department was formed, composed of police, sanitary, and quarantine officers. During the initial stages of the new administration a policy of centralization was necessarily adhered to, but the adoption of a policy of decentralization necessitated by the progress made in social matters has led to the powers of a provincial governor being greatly widened.

It was found possible in March, 1914, to accomplish the abolition of the foreign settlements, by agreement with the nations concerned. In the following month, on the new municipal system coming into force, jurisdiction of the foreign settlements was incorporated into that of their respective cities,

while management of Japanese public education in those cities was handed over to the Japanese School Associations organized within each municipality. In this way the question of adjustment and unification of the local administrative system was brought to a successful conclusion.

In consequence of the above revision all business regarding the registration of perpetual leases, hitherto conducted by the consular representatives of the Powers interested, was turned over to the law courts. A perpetual lease being a particular right of property, the provision of ownership was correspondingly applied, and foreign leaseholders of land in perpetuity were given the option of converting their leases into actual ownership, while those preferring to make no alteration in their titles were required to pay taxes as a rule on a par with actual landowners.

## 97. Formation of Local Councils

In July, 1926, further important revision was made in the local system, and advisory bodies were established throughout the country. These organs were meant as the first step toward realization of local self-government, since the condition of Chosen did not justify immediate enforcement of a complete system of local autonomy, while the people themselves needed a course of training to fit them for self-government.

The local administrative system in force in Chosen had, as its lower organs, *Fu* (municipal) and *Myen* (town and village) magistracies with prefects and headmen appointed by the Government, while Koreans and Japanese each maintained a separate organ for the conduct of educational affairs. There were also irrigation associations, which with the school associations were the only organs possessed of anything approaching a self-governing aspect. Although all the larger towns had their own advisory bodies, they were formed of comparatively few members, all of whom were officially appointed, so they did not represent the will of the people in its full sense. On the other hand, each province, city, and district had its body of councillors, but since its members were appointed and their posts were honorary they scarcely served as spokesmen for the people at large.

In revising the organization of these local bodies, therefore, it was arranged that their membership should be more elective and be increased in number, and at the same time all rural communities should be provided with similar institutions for discussion of financial and other important matters. Since, however, the elective system was quite new to the people and, if enforced without discrimination, might bring about trouble amongst a people liable to party feeling, it was decided that members should be elected by popular vote only in the cities and in certain designated towns, and be appointed in all other places by the district magistrates, who in making such appointment were bound to respect the opinion of the principal inhabitants in their localities.

The revised system came into effect in October, 1920, and the first election of members of councils of municipalities and designated towns was held in the following month. The term of representation in these councils being three years, the second election was held in November, 1923, the third in November, 1926, and the fourth in November, 1929, and each time great improvement was seen in the manner of both canvassing and voting. The following list gives the result of the fourth election in twelve cities and forty three designated towns:

	Members elected	Voters on register	Vote cast	Percentage
Cities(Fu).....				
{ Japanese .....	152	15,120	12,827	85
{ Korean .....	82	9,793	7,675	78
Towns(Myon).....				
{ Japanese .....	239	7,781	6,051	80
{ Korean .....	241	9,836	8,082	82

The fourth election and appointment of members of provincial councils took place in March, 1937, and proved more successful than either of the previous elections. Below is shown the present composition of these provincial councils:

	Members appointed	Members elected	Total
Japanese .....	71	23	94
Korean .....	48	219	267
Total .....	119	242	361

The revenues of the provinces are mainly obtained by making additional levies on the land and urban land taxes, and by imposing house and household, market, abattoir, fishing, shipping and vehicle taxes, supplemented by subsidies from the Treasury and receipts derived from government undertakings. The revenue thus obtained meets the outlays for public works, industries, education, sanitation, etc., of a local nature. Besides, there is a certain amount of interest accruing from the Imperial donation funds which goes to charitable works. The incidence and management of local expenditure are much the same as those in the homeland, save for the two items of local police and district office expenses, and these, from financial considerations, are borne by the Treasury.

The aggregate account for the provinces in the year 1910 amounted to a little more than ¥1,500,000, but rising year by year through the general increase in receipts, it figured at over ¥7,500,000 in 1919, showing increase by nearly six times, and still more markedly has this been the case since 1922 by reason of the increase in taxation and the greater subsidy from the Treasury, as well as by extension in various local enterprises, thus swelling the budget for 1934 to ¥70,614,664, or more than fifty times as large as that for 1910.

Description	1934 (Yen)	1930 (Yen)	1919 (Yen)
Revenue :			
Additional Levy on Land Tax . . . . .	9,617,758	9,415,222	1,021,172
Household and House Tax . . . . .	5,412,662	5,173,819	1,593,991
Market Tax . . . . .	—	55,661	412,329
Abattoir and Slaughtering Tax . . . . .	695,802	628,728	383,048
Fishing Tax . . . . .	226,868	217,198	—
Shipping Tax . . . . .	—	1,299	—
Vehicle Tax . . . . .	855,845	908,624	—
Tax on Real Estate Purchase . . . . .	1,384,853	1,288,340	—
Forestry Tax . . . . .	1,102,266	—	—
Additional Levy on Corporation and Special Income Tax . . . . .	227,771	—	—
Receipts from Imperial Donation Funds . . . . .	961,998	965,759	910,158

Description	1934 (Yen)	1930 (Yen)	1919 (Yen)
Revenue:			
State Subsidy .....	16,324,716	7,353,692	1,805,016
Balance Transferred .....	1,827,258	1,339,476	343,611
Other Sources .....	33,202,946	5,182,635	1,076,988
Total .....	70,610,664	32,566,453	7,547,813
Expenditure:			
Civil Engineering .....	19,328,282	5,695,822	1,846,244
Industrial Encouragement .....	17,933,219	7,037,429	1,581,734
Affording Means of Livelihood .....	1,062,920	1,350,539	62,580
Education .....	13,110,832	12,243,878	2,113,713
Public Hygiene .....	3,433,005	2,746,748	77,964
Relief and Charity .....	148,342	165,313	107,033
Provincial Councils .....	77,991	73,404	—
Social Works .....	886,276	346,778	—
Transferred to Imperial Donation Funds .....	37,307	37,822	71,378
Official Expenses .....	1,503,352	1,018,927	—
Loan Redemption .....	4,380,661	2,32,216	—
Miscellaneous .....	970,572	1,123,299	643,983
Reserves .....	538,673	488,276	143,181
Other .....	7,199,232	5,002	900,003
Total .....	70,610,664	32,566,453	7,547,813

## 98. Local Autonomy

The local system which came into operation in 1920 as a step toward local autonomy, has been in use for thirteen years, and both the officials and the people have gradually obtained experience in the operation of the system. In this interval four elections have been held, by which the object of the system has been realized so that an appreciation of local administration was obtained by the general public and that its operation had been successfully effected. A new leaf has been turned in the administrative facilities of local bodies with the progress of the times, showing a remark-

able advance in the spread of culture and an improvement in the condition of the masses, which is incomparable with that of former days. On the other hand, it was felt that the political aspirations of the people should be satisfied, by improving the present system in accordance with the policy already formed, and this was done after careful deliberation, taking into consideration the present conditions of Chosen. The system was put in force on April 1, 1931.

The Provincial System has a wide range of influence and any changes in the operation of this system would come naturally after observing the successful operations of the fu and yu-men systems which are, indeed, the foundations of the Provincial System.

The gist of administrative revision may be explained as follows :

#### (a) **Fu (Municipalities)**

The Municipal system in Chosen as a form of local government was comparatively advanced, but actually the Mayor conducted all municipal business at his own discretion. The advisory organs which heretofore existed are now changed to municipal councils with administrative power, having the Mayor as Speaker of the Municipal Council as before. The Vice-Speaker is, however, elected from among the members of the Council, and in the absence of the Speaker, the Vice-Speaker naturally takes the chair.

The term of Municipal Council Membership is extended from three to four years. The quorum of the members is increased from 12 or 30 to 24 or 48 respectively. Qualifications for franchise do not differ from those hitherto in force. It seems that the time is not yet ripe to abolish the tax qualification (as has been done in Japan Proper), the amount of which is five yen and over in municipal rates.

The three bodies, the Municipal Council, the School Association for Japanese and the School Expenditure Guild for Koreans are brought under a unified system of Municipalities (fu). It is too early to simplify the two latter organs into a unified educational organ. The gap in the financial burdens of the two peoples is still great, the expenditures needed for the education of the Koreans and the Japanese are separated from the general

account and for the time being there are two extraordinary accounts by which expenses are separately imposed on Japanese and Koreans. In view of the fact that the municipal Council must not give decisions on affairs belonging to Special Accounts, two new organs, the First Educational Sectional Council (Japanese), and the Second Educational Sectional Council (Koreans), were established within the Municipal Council, the members of which are filled from the Municipal Council. A restriction is placed in their election by the Municipal Council, in that the number of either the Japanese or the Korean Council members should not fall below one-fourth of the quorum. The Mayor is the Speaker of both Sectional Councils but a Vice-Speaker is elected from among members of the Council. Places where this municipal system had been enforced were 12 cities, Keijo, Fusan, Heijo, Taikyu, Jinsen, Chinnampo, Gensan, Kunsan, Mokpo, Masan, Seishin and Shingishu; but two townships, Kaijo and Kanko were raised to the status of Municipalities in October, 1930; so that the total number of municipalities now in Chosen is 14.

The expenditures of each "fu" were in principle to be defrayed from income derived from rents, fees and public properties, of which rents formed the greatest source of revenue, but these were quickly found inadequate and further source of revenue now arises from municipal taxes, in the form of a sur-tax on the state taxes (i.e., land, income, business and exchange taxes) and from the local taxes (i.e., house, vehicle and special income taxes). In addition each "fu" collects other special taxes such as household, special household, special business and amusement, etc. In view of the standard of living of citizens specially the Korean tax-payers due attention is paid in collecting the municipal taxes, not to make a sudden increase and as a result, generally speaking, there is no grievance on the part of the tax payers and the receipt shows better results each year.

The chief items of expenditures are water works, sewerage and street improvement, etc. The aggregate accounts of the fourteen municipalities (fu) in 1934 were 20,880,492 yen as compared with 2,154,836 yen in 1914. The average burden on each municipal household was 6.69 yen for the year 1919, and though in 1930 it increased to 9.02 yen in 1933 it dropped to

7.85 yen. In each city the Korean population is two to four times as large as the Japanese, yet taking into account their economic condition, their share of the burden is generally in an inverse ratio. In view of the growing wealth of the Koreans recently, however, they bear more of the burden year by year.

Particulars are given in the following table.

	Year	Japanese	Korean	Foreign	Total
Municipal population . . . . .	1933	271,008	926,006	16,224	1,223,238
	1919	169,020	389,155	7,561	565,736
Municipal taxes . . . . .	1933 Y	1,266,685	722,303	60,522	2,049,510
	1919 "	623,730	230,252	35,893	889,875
Average per household . . . . .	1933 Y	20.041	3.717	16.919	7.849
	1919 "	13.928	2.658	23.490	6.692
Percentage of burden . . . . .	1933	61.8%	35.2%	3%	100%
	1919	70.1%	25.9%	4%	100%

### (b) Yu-Men System (Towns and Villages)

The Men administrative division heretofore consisted of Ordinary Men and Designated Men. To distinguish clearly between the two, it was decided to call the Designated Men, "Yu," and the system the Yu-Men system.

By the new system, the position of the Yu or Men as a Juridical person was clarified and Yu-Men may now establish regulations concerning rights and duties of citizens of Yu, while Men may have as before a Men Council as an advisory organ of which the members will be elected (hitherto made by appointment). Qualifications for franchise are, in the main, the same as for that of a municipality, but in respect of payment of taxes, it is not necessary to apply the uniform rate, (Y 5). As occasion demands, the rate may be lowered (minimum one yen). In Yu an administrative Yu Council will be made (which hitherto has been only an advisory organ) and will have the same administrative status as the Fu Council. The quorum of both the Yu Council and the Men Council are from 8 to 14 as before, but the term of office is extended from 3 to 4 years. The method of election for Men is based, in principle, on those of Yu, exceptions being made ac-



ording to the special circumstances of the locality. At present the number of Yu and Men are 41 and 2,423 respectively. With the advance of Men, many will be elevated to the status of Yu in the future. The Yu-Men Heads were appointed and most of them were Japanese, but Korean heads were appointed in five Yu, Gishu, Sensen, Teishu, Kokai, and Koryo. In appointing heads of Yu, Japanese heads and Korean sub-heads or vice versa, are appointed. However Taiden-Yu was made an exception to this rule and both the head and sub-head are Japanese. The head of Men, however, are all appointed from among Koreans with the exception of four. The Yu-Men heads are mostly given the status of Han-nin rank, but there are 24 Japanese and 23 Koreans, who are recognised as of Sonin rank. While hitherto the local financial body, which was legally a Juridical Person, was actually merely a theoretical nucleus of financial administration, the Provincial system has been enacted and promulgated with a view to effect administration in general, i.e. to establish the Provincial Council as a Juridical Person, making it similar in its competency to those of Fu or Ken (Prefectures) in Japan Proper.

Local finance had been controlled by a provincial advisory Council, the members of which consisted of 13 of the quorum appointed by the Provincial Governor and the remaining 23 appointed by the Governor from among those candidates elected by the members of the councils of Fu and Men; in other words, all of them were officially appointed. In revising this, the Provincial system is now changed into a Provincial Council (Do-Kai) vested with executive power, whose members consist of one-third officially appointed by the Provincial Governor, and the remaining two-thirds elected by the members of Municipal, Yu, and Men Councils in each province. The quorum of the Council is increased from twenty to fifty persons (hitherto being 10 to 37), the tenure of Provincial Council membership is extended from three to four years. The speaker of the Provincial Council is the Governor of the Province, and the Vice-Speaker is elected from among the members of the council.

**(c) Educational Expenditure for Koreans**

Public Common School Expenditure existed in cities, counties, and islands as a financial body for providing common education for Korean children. But the new revised regulations were framed to unify all the affairs of these three bodies, and on the abolition of the Educational Expenditure for Koreans, its affairs were transferred to the Municipality. The School Council System, a consultative organ to the county and island Educational Expenditure for Koreans, is still in existence, but the councillors who hitherto had been appointed by the county and island magistrates out of those candidates elected by the people are now elective. The term of Council membership is extended from three to four years. In 1934 the budget for the aggregate educational expenditure for Koreans amounted to sixteen million yen showing an average burden to each Korean household 93.9 sen.

**(d) Educational Expenditure for Japanese**

School Associations, autonomous bodies, which conduct the management of public elementary education for Japanese children, have administrative power. The new system being introduced to give power of administration, has not changed the status of the School Association; but, as the result of unification of the three bodies in the Municipal Office, the educational association, an independent organization within the municipality, is abolished and amalgamated into the municipality. The way is open for educational guilds having special circumstances e. g. with a small number of members, by which a general meeting of the members may take place without establishing an Educational Association. There are 425 Educational Associations at present which are maintaining primary schools, and in some cases even girls' high schools. In 1933 the aggregate accounts of these associations were more than three million yen showing an average burden to each Japanese household 22.56 yen.

Thus Municipalities, Yu, and Provinces are brought to the status of autonomy, while Men and the Educational Expenditure for Koreans are still advisory organs owing to their very different circumstances as compared

with Fu and Yu. The members of these latter organs are now made elective while they were hitherto appointive.

At the election held in May 1931 for the first members of Municipal and other local councils the ballot returns were :—

Autonomous Councils	Members elected	Voters on registers	Votes cast	Per- centage
Fu (Municipalities)	{ Japanese ..... 257	36,826	32,284	88
	{ Korean ..... 157	21,673	17,944	83
Yu (Towns) .....	{ Japanese ..... 247	7,614	7,152	94
	{ Korean ..... 259	9,216	8,411	91
Men (Villages) ....	{ Japanese ..... 1,140	11,162	9,815	88
	{ Korean ..... 23,145	281,300	242,370	86

### (e) Provincial Expenditure

The Provincial Councils hitherto advisory organs to the Governors became self-governing bodies from April 1, 1933, and in May the first general election was held throughout the country. The ballot returns were :—

	Members appointed	Members elected	Total
Japanese .....	83	42	125
Korean, ... ..	56	241	297
Total .....	139	283	422

## 99. Undertakings With Imperial Fund

The Imperial donation of ¥30,000,000 was a special grant made to Chosen in 1910, and of this amount ¥17,398,000 was allotted to cities and districts for creation of a fund for charitable works. The funds are held in permanent trust by the provincial governors, and the interest derived from them is devoted to providing works for the poor and unemployed, subsidizing public schools for Koreans, and to giving relief to sufferers in time of calamity. The rapid change in social conditions disadvantageously affecting the living of the lower classes, various social works have been started since

the year 1920, and the establishment of public markets, bath-houses, lodging-houses, agencies for labourers, free medical treatment of the needy sick, and the care of orphans, etc., are being extensively carried on.

Undertakings with the Imperial grant are under the control of provincial governors, and in many cases coincide with similar works at provincial expense, so their specific accounts, kept separate up to then, were incorporated in the provincial budgets in 1917 for the sake of greater convenience in management.

### 100. Irrigation Associations

In Chosen the production of rice is a matter of the greatest importance, and for developing this particular industry and thereby enhancing the wealth of the country nothing is more essential than irrigation works. Convinced of this obvious fact, the former Korean Government promulgated regulations permitting associations to be organized for conducting irrigation, drainage, and reclamation of waste land. The system adopted, however, was much too simple to keep pace with the times, so in conformity with the progress in modern agricultural ideas new regulations were framed and put into force in 1917.

These associations are recognized as juridical persons with irrigation, draining, and flood prevention as their object, and membership is confined to the owners of the land or other properties in the district served by any one association. Each of them has a president and secretaries in addition to a council whose function it is to consider financial and other matters, and is authorized to levy rates from its members for its maintenance, as well as to raise public loans for new enterprises, and, in case of need, can co-operate with others by forming unions. In 1919, with a view to the promotion of their works, regulations were issued providing for the subsidizing of these associations.

Irrigation systems are now being undertaken in all the provinces, and associations engaging in the work in greater number and on a larger scale are found mostly in the south, especially in North Zenra which claims the

largest of them. In 1933, associations in existence numbered 189, of which four were formed prior to 1910, while the vast majority of the remainder date from 1920 onward.

## **XIV. Rural Revival**

### **101. Rural Revival Movement**

#### **The Cause and Effect of Poverty in the Farming Villages**

From long past years the seizure of land from defenceless owners in Chosen has been the habit, and one that has reduced eighty per cent. of the farming community to a state of oppressed tenancy. Most of these tenants were uneducated and existed in a very low standard of life. Before annexation consequent to the long years of Yi Dynasty misrule, they had lost all deep-rooted ideals as farmers, and had grown mentally hopeless and economically desperate. Good soil they had, but no thought to alter their methods to increase its yield, wasting spare time in complete idleness. As a result they have become poorer and poorer and the annual family income amounted generally to about fifty yen, with exceptional cases up to two hundred yen. In spring-time there has always been serious suffering from shortage of food and hundreds of thousands of the starving people have tried to appease the pangs of hunger with weeds and roots. Harrassed by ever-increasing debts, oppressed by exorbitant usurers, pursued by constant hunger, the tormented farmers had no ambition to any exertion and idly dreamed away their lives.

This miserable condition of affairs was due partly to the unconscious indifference of the farmers themselves and largely to the absence of governmental economic and educational provisions, as well as to the defective social organization, environment and lack of guidance. On the other hand in more recent years the farmers, carried away by the rush of material civilization, have lost any idea of self reliance and have forgotten the real character and true pride of farming communities, in joining the illadvised

pursuit of "Money economy," deluded by the current ideas of capitalism, worship of all powerful cash, and the supremacy of city life. Thus they have urged on their impoverishment, until it is evident to all those interested that it is of vital necessity to retrieve the rural communities from entire collapse.

### **Future Expansion of the Rural Communities has many possibilities**

The future of these communities should not be regarded with pessimism. Agriculture is favoured with good soil, good climate, and abundant labour. With the study of land productivity and the adaptation of farming methods, the yield can readily be doubled (at present Korean farmers harvest an average of ten koku of rice per chobu, only half of the quantity produced in Japan Proper). Vast tracts of land remain uncultivated. Cotton growing, stock raising and other profitable specialities offer abundant possibilities. In north Chosen more than two million chobu of large timber forests awaits the woodman's axe. The marine industry still in the cradle looks forward to a great full-grown future. Underground lie rich mineral deposits, and even though the mining industry is still in the prospecting stage, the production of gold already reaches near the hundred million yen mark. Among manufacturing industries, electric enterprises either of water or coal power are most promising, aided by low wages, cheap fuel and abundant water supply. Communication facilities are making big strides which will develop even more rapidly in the future. If therefore the Chosen of yesterday was poor, that of tomorrow will be rich, provided the plans followed are good and the efforts used efficient.

### **The Means for Retrieving the Farm Villages**

The poverty stricken existence of so many people in the rural districts and fishing villages arouses compassion and therefore must not be neglected but it also brings great difficulties in administration. Successive administrators therefore have spared no effort to relieve this situation. There are two ways of providing relief. One by the distribution of wages for road construction, sand-drift prevention, and similar works. The other aims at

aiding the farmers to recover their energies and their material prosperity by their own efforts. The former is only a temporary emergency measure, so that to rescue the rural villages definitely and to see the farmers emerge with vigorous energy there remains the sole means—the Self-Help Movement—by which the farmers are urged to plan and work out their own salvation. Believing this an infallible and popular plan for the regeneration of Chosen, the Government-General, since 1932, has been encouraging and guiding the farmers in its practice.

### **Progress of the Rural Revival and Self-Help Movements**

The Government-General hastened the organization for the control of these movements, and the general idea was conveyed to the provincial governors at a special session in the summer of 1932, followed by several minor technical conferences. Immediately with spontaneous accord Rural Revival Committees were organized in the Government-General, in every province, "gun," "fo," "yu," and "men," to co-operate in the guidance work. On the 10th of November 1932 ceremonies of reading the Imperial Rescript on Spiritual Revival were solemnized throughout the country. The Governor-General issued a statement advising the people to be most prudent at this juncture, while the provincial governors issued their own instructions.

The "gun-shu" (county magistrates) and many other local officials were called to a special course of instruction, and in every province and each county classes and lecture meetings were held for the guiding staff in the furthest outpost lines, such as public common schools, credit associations, police stations, and fishery associations to teach them the spirit and practice of this rural revival movement. All classes, all organizations, public and private, all the people are united in one spirit and with one voice to strive forward to the goal of the movement. The Governor-General personally stands at its head to stir up the nation and frequently sends members of the government staff to aid and encourage the work.

### **Spirit of the Rural Revival Plan**

In March 1933, the Government-General issued instructions to the



Provincial Offices for the practical guidance and operation of the "Self-help" Plan. The main points were:

(1) Guidance should stress the mental awakening and self reliance of the farmers, in preference to urging them to material progress, and be free from formality.

(2) Every year in each "Yu" and "Men" one or more villages should be selected in which the living conditions of each family should be investigated and guidance given toward a new practical plan of family life, material as well as mental, covering a period of five years.

(3) The intent of this plan will be (a) to meet the usual shortage of food and to rescue the farmers from "spring famine," (b) to maintain a balance between the annual cash income and disbursements, (c) to readjust and repay the harrowing debts.

(4) Every public and private organization, each official and all the people should mobilize to join the movement. A government subsidy should be granted dependant on the progress of the mental awakening of the farmers and the development of their new life plans.

The special intentions of this movement include:

(1) That each individual of every family in every village be inspired by the concrete plan for his life.

(2) That such plan should not tend specially toward the material side nor be largely technical, but should stress the cultivation of willing activity and guide the general home life.

(3) That farming should not be an enterprise solely for profit making but it should also provide a rational life and the crops should be varied to assure the self sufficiency of the households.

To accelerate the movement the Government-General has adopted the following projects.

- (1) Enforcement of the Farmland Act
- (2) Establishment of Owner Cultivators
- (3) Readjustment of Taxation System
- (4) Encouragement of Cotton Growing and Sheep Raising
- (5) Development of Forest Lands to Agriculture

- (6) Instruction in Practical Education
- (7) Increase of special Short Courses in Elementary Schools
- (8) Readjustment of Farmers' Debts
- (9) Directing Migration

Following the above ideas, the Government-General, in 1933 and 1934 selected 4,695 villages of 120,000 families, where results have been closely watched and the benefits have been unexpectedly great. A large number of the farmers were relieved from the usual "Spring Poverty" and even reduced their debts. In 1933, there had been selected, 1,988 villages of 55,522 families of whom prior to that time 31,581 families had suffered from shortage of food, averaging 2.31 koku per family. During that year's working of this movement 6,939 of these families had no food shortage and increased harvest reached 25.840 koku, an average of 3.82 koku per family. Before the start of this movement, 43,329 out of the 55,522 families groaned under a total debt of Yen 1,965,950, an average of ¥ 115. During this first year's working they were able to repay ¥ 1,263,317, an average of 25 yen.

General conditions show great popular moral encouragement and an inclination to appreciate the dignity of labour, wherein women especially have been aroused so that they join in the work in the fields, crying out for improvement and economy in their living conditions. Farming methods have been improved and surplus time is occupied in the making of straw bags, straw shoes or similar duties, and a spirit of mutual neighbourly aid has been cultivated. The great influence on the people at large may be gathered from the following resultant effects.

- (a) The rate of collection of Taxes rose to 98 per cent. in 1933, from 96 per cent. in 1932.
- (b) The consumption of Rubber Shoes decreased by 5.9 per cent.
- (c) The Savings deposited in the Local Credit Associations increased by 20 per cent. in Shares and by 17 per cent. in Cash, while the arrears of payments decreased by 20 per cent.
- (d) The Postal Savings increased by 10 per cent. in number of depositors and by 22 per cent. in amount.
- (e) For the adjustment of debts at high interest the government provides

low interest funds for farmers. The number thus assisted increased six fold and the amount of funds seven fold over the figures previous to this movement.

(f) Production of Rice, Cotton, Soya Beans, Straw Bags, etc. shows increases between 3 and 13 per cent.

(g) Such criminal cases as murder, arson, robbery, theft fraud, gambling, etc. decreased between 0.4 and 2.3 per cent.

### **The Future of the Movement**

From 1935, ten years' time will be marked during which the Government-General will impress its plan in every village in every farming district in Chosen by gradually adding new villages each year and thus assure a stable living to as many farmers as possible, and eventually expand the plan so that the farmers may be satisfied in their economic as well as cultural lives. In thirty or forty years' time the Koreans shall be brought to the same level as the Japanese as loyal subjects of the Empire. Since this movement for rural development is the backbone of the administration of the country both the Government and the people co-operate to gain the common goal.

# Appendix

## **Treaty of Annexation, Signed on August 22nd, 1910, and Promulgated on the 29th of August**

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, having in view the special and close relations between Their respective countries, desiring to promote the common weal of the two nations and to assure permanent peace in the Extreme East, and being convinced that these objects can be best attained by the annexation of Korea to the Empire of Japan, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of such annexation, and have for that purpose appointed as Their Plenipotentiaries that is to say :—

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Viscount Masataka Terauchi, His Resident-General;

And His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, Yi Wan Yong, His Minister President of State;

Who, upon mutual conference and deliberation, have agreed to the following Articles;

Article I. His Majesty the Emperor of Korea makes complete and permanent cession to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan of all rights of sovereignty over the whole of Korea.

Article II. His Majesty the Emperor of Japan accepts the cession mentioned in the preceding Article, and consents to the complete annexation of Korea to the Empire of Japan.

Article III. His Majesty the Emperor of Japan will accord to Their Majesties the Emperor and ex-Emperor and His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Korea and their Consorts and Heirs such titles, dignity, and honour as are appropriate to Their respective ranks, and sufficient annual grants will be made for the maintenance of such titles, dignity, and honour.

Article IV. His Majesty the Emperor of Japan will also accord appropriate honour and treatment to the members of the Imperial House of Korea and their heirs other than those mentioned in the preceding Article, and the funds necessary for the maintenance of such honour and treatment will be granted.

Article V. His Majesty the Emperor of Japan will confer peerages and monetary grants upon those Koreans who, on account of meritorious services, are regarded as deserving such special recognition.

Article VI. In consequence of the aforesaid annexation, the Government of Japan assumes the entire government and administration of Korea and undertake to afford full protection for the persons and property of Koreans obeying the laws there in force, and to promote the welfare of all such Koreans,

Article VII. The Government of Japan will, so far as circumstances permit, employ in the public service of Japan in Korea those Koreans who accept the new regime loyally and in good faith and who are duly qualified for such service.

Article VIII. This treaty, having been approved by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, shall take effect from the date of its promulgation.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Viscount Masataka Terauchi,  
Resident-General.

The 22nd day of the 8th month of the 43rd year of Meiji.

Yi Wan Yong,  
Minister President of State.

The 22nd day of the 8th month of the 4th year of Yung hui.

### **Imperial Rescript on Annexation**

We, attaching the highest importance to the maintenance of permanent peace in the Orient and the consolidation of lasting security to Our Empire and finding in Korea constant and fruitful sources of complication, caused Our Government to conclude in 1905 an agreement with the Korean Government by which Korea was placed under the protection of Japan in the hope that all disturbing elements might thereby be removed and peace assured for ever.

For the four years and over which have since elapsed, Our Government have exerted themselves with unwearied attention to promote reforms in the administration of Korea, and their efforts have, in a degree, been attended with success. But, at the same time, the existing regime of Government in that country has shown itself hardly effective to preserve peace and stability, and, in addition, a spirit of suspicion and misgiving dominates the whole Peninsula. In order to maintain public order and security and to advance the happiness and well-being of the people, it has become manifest that fundamental changes in the present system of government are inevitable.

We, in concert with His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, having in view this condition of affairs and being equally persuaded of the necessity of annexing the whole of Korea to the Empire of Japan in response to the actual requirements of the situation, have now arrived at an arrangement for such permanent annexation.

His Majesty the Emperor of Korea and the members of His Imperial House will, notwithstanding the annexation, be accorded due and appropriate treatment. All Koreans, being under Our direct sway, will enjoy growing prosperity and welfare, and with assured repose and security will come a marked expansion in industry and trade. We confidently believe that the new order of things now inaugurated will serve as a fresh guarantee of enduring peace in the Orient.

We order the establishment of the office of Governor-General of Korea. The Governor-General will, under Our direction, exercise the command of the army and navy, and a general control over all administrative functions in Korea. We call upon all Our officials and authorities to fulfill their respective duties in appreciation of Our will and to conduct the various branches of administration in consonance with the requirements of the occasion, to the end that Our subjects may long enjoy the blessings of peace and tranquility.

[His Imperial Majesty's Sign-Manual]

[Privy Seal]

The 29th day of the 8th month of  
the 43rd year of Meiji.

### **The Late Korean Emperor's Rescript on Cession of Sovereignty**

(Promulgated on August 29, 1910)

Notwithstanding Our unworthiness We succeeded to a great and arduous task, and from Our accession to the Throne down to the present time We have used Our utmost efforts to follow the modern principles of administration. In view, however, of the long-standing weakness and deep-rooted evils, We are convinced that it would be beyond Our power to effect reforms within a measurable length of time. Day and night We have been deeply concerned about it, and have been at a loss to find the means how to rectify the lamentable state of things. Should it be left to go on as it is allowing the situation to assume more serious phase, We fear that We will finally find it impossible to adjust it in any way. Under these circumstances We feel constrained to believe it wise to entrust Our great task to abler hands than Ours, so that efficient measures may be carried out and satisfactory results obtained therefrom. Having taken the matter into Our serious consideration and firmly believing that this is an opportune time for immediate decision, We have ceded all the rights of sovereignty over Korea to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan in whom We have placed implicit confidence and with whom We have shared joy and sorrow from long time since, in order to consolidate the peace of the Extreme East and ensure the welfare of Our people.

You, all the people, are expected not to give yourselves up to commotion, appreciating the present national situation as well as the trend of the times, but to enjoy the happiness and blessings by pursuing your occupations in peace and obeying the enlightened new administration of the Empire of Japan. We have decided to take this step by no means disregarding your interest but in Our eagerness to relieve you of this deplorable situation. We command you, therefore, to take due cognizance of Our wishes.



## Governor-General's Instruction to the Governors of the Provinces

(June 30, 1932)

I am deeply gratified to have the opportunity of seeing you in person at this Gubernatorial Conference at which I have the pleasure of listening to you as well as of expressing my own ideas.

It goes without saying that the grand aim of the amalgamation of Japan Proper and Chosen is to secure the permanent peace of the Far East, to ensure stable harmony in the relations between the two peoples, and to effect the happiness and well being of all. More than twenty years have elapsed since the amalgamation, and thanks to the constant efforts of successive administrators, various phases of the administration have attained perfection. Industry has been developed, peace has been secured and the well-being of people in general has been markedly enhanced, while all, diligently striving at their daily tasks, pay reverence to the Imperial Family whose bountiful blessings they gratefully enjoy. But on the eighth of January last, outside the Sakurada Mon a treacherous Korean made a sudden attempt on the Imperial Cortège, an act that disturbed me most profoundly and my feelings of deepest regret were shared by the twenty million people of this peninsula. As the one responsible for the administration of Chosen I feel the gravity of my duty, and eagerly desire to fulfil the August Will by making clear to the people the fundamental character of our Empire, by purifying the minds of the masses, by accelerating the harmonious co-operation of all the inhabitants, by showing our sincerity in our reverence of the Emperor, and by encouraging the spirit of patriotism.

Peace and quietness now prevail in the four corners of the peninsula and it is most gratifying that the dispatch of the Imperial Army to the neighbouring country seems have deepened the sense of trust on the part of the Korean masses, but the mental uneasiness of peoples outside this country coupled with the successive occurrences of deplorable incidents in Manchuria naturally cause unsettling ideas to rise in the thoughts of the people of this country and it is difficult to feel entirely assured that some may not dare to imitate radical actions.

Taking advantage of the economic depression and inactive rural conditions now prevailing, some persons have attempted to interfere with the smooth working of administrative regulations, and to disturb peace by inciting heedlessly the feelings of the masses. In view of the above I desire to solicit your closest attention at all times to the trend of popular feelings, to afford opportunities for enlightenment and guidance toward the proper directions, to maintain peace in the strictest sense of the term and to correct wrong doing. I beg you to fulfil carefully these instructions and thus to eliminate satisfactorily all unsettling feelings.

In examining the prevailing condition of the world, it appears that the depression is becoming increasingly serious, and that no ray of hope for recovery is yet in sight. The thoughts of the people are getting into a state of still greater complexity showing that the nations of the world have fallen into such a desperate situation as has never been experienced before. The reason that the world has been brought into such unsolvable difficulties on every side, is chiefly that the nations have declined into an excessively materialistic form of civilization. The affairs of the Governments and of social activities are organized on a basis of materialistic economy. The people too are absorbed in a life of production, distribution and consumption of wealth and they ignore the spiritual life of which little evidence is now apparent. It is of paramount importance that as a way by which to alleviate these grave difficulties, we should emphasize and encourage spiritual living among the people assisting them to liberate themselves from the fetters of economic dominance. More particularly in Chosen, considering the existing condition of culture, economics and society in general, we should reform education, and encourage art and religion, through the aid of which spiritual ideas may be awakened, and moral culture emphasized. To attain this object, increasing attention should be paid to educational institutions in the endeavour to turn out steady and promising material, besides trying to purify thoughts and cultivate virtue through which the spiritual life of the people may be made sound. It is with this desire that we have effected recently the creation of a Civic Course in secondary schools, the revision of the Normal School regulations, the arrangement of vocational Continuation Schools, and the enforcement of the long term practical training course in the rural schools.

Besides the work in enlightening the students in the schools, we have been enlisting the assistance of religionists, educationists and other men of intelligence, in a closer co-operation between officials and private citizens in the advancement of this movement. For the attainment of this goal an increase in the expenditure was necessary and a special appropriation in the supplementary budget was made and the reorganization of offices in the Government-General was effected. Such being the case, you are asked to encourage those responsible in enforcing sternly the rules of the schools, who by self-teaching and by self-respect in attending to the training of pupils may keep their thoughts, on the institutions of social education, in endeavouring to aid the uplift of the spiritual world, thereby coming into closer harmony with the administrative measures of the Government-General to cope with the present grave situation. The question of the security of living of the large agrarian population is a vital issue from the industrial and social point of view, especially at the present time of serious depression, and this solution is a most urgent one. Needless to say the consistent realization of relief of this kind is not an easy task but the soundest way by which agriculturalists may attain a secure living is through their own thrift and their own hard work. It appears to me that to make Korean farmers self-supporting should be a comparatively simple task for there is plenty of arable land utilizable and plenty of manpower



available while methods of intensive cultivation should be applicable. Thus these farmers, by increasing their earnings from an extension of their labours, should make themselves financially independent. The difficulty in the rural community today is two-fold. The widely spread use of too simple farming methods and the rapid increase of money tightness, may be designated as the underlying cause, with the fluctuation of the prices of agricultural products resulting from the financial depression, as the immediate cause. Thus, in guiding the rural community in the future, we should effect changes in farm management into synthetic and amalgamated farming basing the principles on thrift and diligence, instilling in the farmers a spirit of self dependence, by making them self-supporting thereby placing the agricultural communities on a sound financial foundation. The farming problem is no longer a mere industrial and economic one, but involves those of peace, education and social welfare as well as other questions of local administration, all of which require careful study and the hearty co-operation of all concerned.

The Government-General expects to introduce a partial change in its organization with a view to lessen the burden on agriculture, to increase farm earnings and to alleviate their financial difficulties. Thus measures will be effected for a system more unified than the one now existing for raising the financial status, and we hope to attain success in the relief of this condition.

All forms of local administrative and educational organs should establish a consistent amalgamation plan by keeping still more perfect relationship with each other, while endeavouring to elevate the spiritual life of the rural community by encouraging thrifty and intelligent living. It is hoped that the local organs may take measures to assist a large number of farmers to establish a foundation of life in conformity with the policy of the Government-General and the Provincial Government.

On the outbreak of the Manchurian incident in September last year, the Imperial Army was despatched there for the purpose of securing our acquired rights and of protecting our compatriots. This was followed by the Shanghai incident where our army was sent likewise for the protection of our citizens. By the desperate fighting and the great efforts of our gallant and loyal soldiers the Imperial Army's prestige has been greatly enhanced. As a result a New Nation has been created and truce concluded in the Shanghai district, showing signs that the dark clouds in the Orient are gradually being swept away, for which we wish to offer our hearty congratulations.

Especially do we hope that the newly born State of Manchukuo, having "Wangdao" (Rule of justice) as the fundamental spirit in the founding of that Nation, may make a healthy development. This we believe, is the means for securing the peace of the Far East.

Physically, Chosen is closely joined to Manchuria and they have had very close relationship from of old. Especially as Chosen is situated between Japan Proper and Manchuria, in any attempt to form cultural or economic measures in

favour of this New Nation, a close relation should be maintained under a unified system and so that no discord may be caused, but instead that mutual accord and mutual prosperity may be realized. In effecting measures to secure the living of our compatriots there and to aid their cultural and economic development, we must also keep in close relationship with the measures of that Nation by which means the most suitable policy may be established and put in operation to serve the practical needs of both peoples.

We most deeply regret that many of our compatriots residing in that country suffered loss. In this connection a relief fund for these sufferers has been most graciously granted by His Majesty the Emperor by whose August Will in bestowing such gracious benevolence we were most deeply affected. The Government-General, under the gracious Will of His Majesty, endeavouring to the best of its ability to distribute this efficiently effected prompt and proper measures for the relief and protection of our compatriots from Chosen who had taken refuge in the South Manchuria Railway zone and almost all of these have now returned to their original places. In short, our beloved country now faces a most critical time in politics, economics, thoughts and other affairs. To cope with this situation, it demands the co-operation of every one in the nation. An emergency cabinet has already been formed and the work of relief has begun under its direction. It is most important that all, regardless whether big or small, official of responsible position or private individual should undertake to save this grave situation.

The foundation of the nations destiny lies in the man. In times of national difficulties capable men are called. In supervising your subordinates, you should choose the right man for the right place and not effect too frequent changes, making them feel their own responsibilities in their duties, enforcing strict official discipline, opening new channels of hope, uplifting ethical idea of political thoughts, and promoting the well being of the people.

The above is an outline of my cherished opinions. Further details will be given to you by the Vice-Governor-General and other Directors of Bureaus. I hope you will fully understand the policy of the Government-General and contribute in the administration of the Provinces.

## APPENDIX

Below are given the names of the successive Governors-General and Vice Governors-General with their tenure of office :

Governor-General	Vice Governor-General
Count M. Terauchi (Oct., 1910-Oct., 1916)	Mr. I. Yamagata (Oct., 1910-Aug., 1917)
Count Y. Hasegawa (Oct., 1916-Aug., 1919)	Dr. R. Midzuno (Aug., 1919-June, 1922)
Viscount M. Saito (Aug., 1919-Dec., 1927)	Mr. C. Ariyoshi (June, 1922-July, 1924)
General I. Ugaki (Acting Gov.-Gen.) (Apr., 1927-Oct., 1927)	Mr. C. Shimooka (July, 1924-Nov., 1925)
General H. Yamanashi (Dec., 1927-Aug., 1929)	Mr. K. Yuasa (Dec., 1926-Dec., 1927)
Viscount M. Saito (Aug., 1929-April, 1931)	Mr. S. Ikegami (Dec., 1927-April, 1929)
General I. Ugaki (July, 1931- )	Count I. Kodama (June, 1929-April, 1931)
	Mr. K. Imaida (July, 1931- )

## Weights, Measures and Moneys With English and French Equivalents

Japanese	English	French
Ri=2,160 Ken. . . . .	2.44 Miles . . . . .	3.92 Kilometres
Square Ri . . . . .	5.95 Square Miles . . . . .	15.42 Kilometres
Chobu=3,000 Tsubo . . . . .	2.45 Acres . . . . .	99.17 Hectares
Tsubo=6 Shaku Sq. . . . .	3.95 Square Yards . . . . .	3.30 Metres Carres
Koku (Dry) . . . . .	3,0620 Bushels . . . . .	1.10 de Tonne
„ (Liquid) . . . . .	3,07033 Gallons . . . . .	1.80 Hectolitres
Kwan 1,000 Momme . . . . .	8,267.33 lbs. (Avoir) } 10,947.11 lbs. (Troy) }	3.75 Kilogrammes
Kin=160 Momme . . . . .	1,322.77 lbs. (Avoir) } 1,007.54 lbs. (Troy) }	6.00 Hectogrammes
Momme . . . . .	0.13228 oz. (Avoir) } 0.12057 oz. (Troy) }	3.75 Grammes
Shaku. . . . .	0.904 Feet . . . . .	0.30 Metres
Ken=6 Shaku. . . . .	5.96 Feet . . . . .	—
Yen=100 Sen (par) . . . . .	2s. 0.583d. or U.S. dollar	0.49846